

# THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

OR,

## MONTHLY MUSEUM

OF

KNOWLEDGE and RATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

No. II.]—For FEBRUARY, 1791.—[Vol. III.

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Ornamented with a handsome Copperplate ENGRAVING, and a piece of MU-  
SICK.

PRINTED AT BOSTON,

BY ISAIAH THOMAS AND EBENEZER T. ANDREWS.

At FAUST'S STATUE, No. 45, NEWBURY STREET.

Sold at their Bookstore, by said THOMAS at his Bookstore in WORCESTER, and  
by the several Gentlemen, who receive Subscriptions for this Work.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

THE Editors of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, solicitous to perform their promises, have this month furnished eight pages extra, which enable them to present their respectable readers, with a lengthy continuation of Congressional proceedings; including some valuable Publick Papers, to which continual additions will be made in future.

The deliberations of our State Legislature, are also noticed, which the Editors flatter themselves will be deemed a valuable acquisition, by those, who respect the freedom, sovereignty and independence of this Commonwealth.

The late important trial of Edmund Freeman, publisher of the *Herald of Freedom*, for a Libel against John Gardiner, Esq. would have been taken up in full, had the cause have closed, at so early a period, as to admit the insertion of it in this number. The novelty and importance of the subject, claim our attention the ensuing month; and we earnestly request the Gentlemen of the Bar, to furnish us with minutes, of every legal decision, on judicial questions of magnitude, whether criminal or civil.

Agreeable to our proposals, as published, we might have justifiably plead the omission of a Plate, or at least have left out the Music; but desirous to gratify the searching eye, and charm the listening ear, the lovers of sculpture, and amateurs of harmony, are both attended to, although at a considerable increase of expense to the Editors.

The late period, at which several valuable pieces have been received, preclude their insertion this month. Correspondents would confer a great favour, by sending their communications at an earlier moment.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

*The candid Reply to Textuarius*, will have a place next month.

*Strictures upon the Catholick Religion*, are too severe for insertion.

*Essay on Libels*, is, like the law, gloriously unintelligible.

*Female Patriotism and Fortitude*, very acceptable.

*The General Observer*, unfortunately came too late.

*The Shipwreck*, an American Tale, will be inserted in March.

To the OFFSPRING of the MUSES.

*Amoroso's* favours came too late for insertion.

*Lines to Eloisa*, which we deemed an *extract* the last month, having been proved to be original, are proclaimed as such; and the author is seriously apologized to.

*Celadon's Laurell'd Nymph*, will be noticed with pleasure.

The Gentleman who furnished *Lorv's Ode*, and several other pieces of fugitive American poetry, is entitled to thanks. A vacant page will be reserved, to rescue the blossoms of genius from the shades of oblivion.

B. Z. whose address, is part, the *thee, thou*, of Quakerism—part, the *dual* mode of the Greeks—and part, the *plural* of modern vanity—would appear to more advantage, if he spake only one language. Many of our poetical friends ought to notice this hint.

*Susan's modest Wisp*, is rather masculine.

*Algernon's Tomb*, awakens heavenly pity.

*Prologue to the West Indian*, by *Constantia*, was not in season for this month. The productions of this lady are ever acceptable.

*The Death Song of an Indian Chief*, taken from "Ouâbi, or the Virtues of Nature," and set to Music for voice and instruments, by Mr. Gram, will be inserted next month.

Several poetical and musical favours are received, and under consideration.

### Current Prices of PUBLICK SECURITIES.

	Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	f.	d.	f.	d.
Funded Six per Cents,	18	6 to 18	8	17 4
Do. Three do.	9	10	9 8	9
Do. Deferred Six per Cents,	9	7 to 9	9	9 2
Final Settlements,	16	8 to 16	10	15 9
Interest Indents,	9	6 to 9	8	9
Impost and Excise Orders,	19	10 to 19	6	
Army Certificates,	16			
Consolidated State Notes,	12	6 to 12	9	
Loan Office Certificates,	16	8 to 16	10	

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T H E

# MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

For F E B R U A R Y, 1791.

## S T O R Y of MRS. W I L S O N.

*Accompanied with a beautiful ENGRAVING.*

[From "The World," a periodical Work, by ADAM FITZ-ADAM.]

**A**N eminent merchant in the city, whose real name I shall conceal under that of Wilfon, was married to a lady of considerable fortune and more merit. They lived happily together for some years, with nothing to disturb them but the want of children. The husband, who saw himself richer every day, grew impatient for an heir; and as time rather lessened than increased the hopes of one, he became by degrees indifferent, and at last averse to his wife. This change in his affection was the heaviest affliction to her; yet so gentle was her disposition, that she reproached him only with her tears; and seldom with those, but when upbraidings and ill usage made her unable to restrain them.

It is a maxim with some married philosophers, that the tears of a wife are apt to wash away pity from the heart of a husband. Mr. Wilfon will pardon me if I rank him, at that time, among these philosophers. He had lately hired a lodging in the country, at a small distance from town, whither he usually retired in the evening, to avoid (as he called it) the persecutions of his wife.

In this cruel separation, and without complaint, she passed away a twelve month; seldom seeing him but when business required his attendance at home, and never sleeping with him. At the end of which time, however, his behaviour, in appearance, grew kinder; he saw her oftener, and began to speak to her with tenderness and compassion.

One morning after he had taken an obliging leave of her, to pass the day at his country lodging, she paid a visit to a friend at the other end of the town; and stopping in her way home at a thread shop in a by street near St. James's, she saw Mr. Wilfon crossing the way, and afterwards knocking at the door of a genteel house over against her, which was opened by a servant in livery, and immediately shut, without a word being spoken. As the manner of his entrance, and her not knowing he had an acquaintance in the street, a little alarmed her, she enquired of the shop woman if she knew the gentleman who lived in the opposite house. "You have just seen him go in, Madam," replied the woman. "His name is Roberts, and a mighty good gentleman

gentleman they say, he is. "His lady—" At those words Mrs. Wilson changed colour; and interrupting her—"His lady, Madam!—I thought that—Will you give me a glass of water? This walk has so tired me—Pray give me a glass of water—I am quite faint with fatigue." The good woman of the shop ran herself for the water; and by the additional help of some hartshorn that was at hand, Mrs. Wilson became, in appearance, tolerably composed. She then looked over the threads she wanted; and having desired a coach might be sent for—"I believe," said she, "you were quite frightened to see me look so pale; but I had walked a great way, and should certainly have fainted if I had not stepped into your shop.—But you were talking of the gentleman over the way—I fancied I knew him; but his name is Roberts, you say? Is he a married man, pray?"—"The happiest in the world, Madam," returned the thread woman; "he is wonderfully fond of children, and to his great joy his lady is now lying in of the first child, which is to be christened this evening; and as fine a boy they say it is, as ever was seen." At this moment, and as good fortune would have it, for the saving a second dose of hartshorn, the coach that was sent for came to the door; into which Mrs. Wilson immediately stepped, after hesitating an apology for the trouble she had given; and in which coach we shall leave her to return home, in an agony of grief which herself has told me she was never able to describe.

The readers of this little history have been informed that Mr. Wilson had a country lodging, to which he was supposed to retire almost every evening since his disagreement with his wife; but, in fact, it was to his house near St. James's that he constantly went. He had indeed hired the lodgings above mentioned, but from another motive than merely to shun his wife. The occasion was this.

As he was sauntering one day through the Bird cage walk in the Park, he saw a young woman sitting alone upon one of the benches, who, though plainly, was neatly dressed,

and whose air and manner distinguished her from the lower class of women. He drew nearer to her without being perceived, and saw in her countenance, which innocence and beauty adorned, the most composed melancholy that can be imagined. He stood looking at her for some time; which she at last perceiving, started from her seat in some confusion, and endeavoured to avoid him. The fear of losing her gave him courage to speak to her. He begged pardon for disturbing her, and excused his curiosity by her extreme beauty, and the melancholy that was mixed with it.

It is observed by a very wise author, whose name and book I forget, that a woman's heart is never so brim full of affliction, but a little flattery will insinuate itself into a corner of it; and as Wilson was a handsome fellow, with an easy address, the lady was soon persuaded to replace herself upon the bench, and to admit him at her side. Wilson, who was really heart struck, made her a thousand protestations of esteem and friendship; conjuring her to tell him if his fortune and services could contribute to her happiness, and vowing never to leave her till she made him acquainted with the cause of her concern.

Here a short pause ensued; and after a deep sigh, and a stream of tears, the lady began thus—

"If, Sir, you are the gentleman your appearance speaks you to be, I shall thank Heaven that I have found you. I am the unfortunate widow of an officer who was killed at Dettingen. As he was only a lieutenant, and his commission all his fortune, I married him against a mother's consent, for which she has disclaimed me. How I loved him, or he me, as he is gone for ever from me, I shall forbear to mention, though I am unable to forget. At my return to England, (for I was the constant follower of his fortunes) I obtained, with some difficulty, the allowance of a subaltern's widow, and took lodgings at Chelsea.

"In this retirement I wrote to my mother, acquainting her with my loss and poverty, and desiring her forgiveness for my disobedience; but the cruel answer I received from her determined

terminated me, at all events, not to trouble her again.

"I lived upon this slender allowance with all imaginable thrift, till an old officer, a friend of my husband, discovered me at church, and made me a visit. To this gentleman's bounty I have long been indebted for an annuity of twenty pounds, in quarterly payments. As he was punctual in these payments, which were always made me the morning they became due, and yesterday being quarter day, I wondered I never saw him, nor heard from him. Early this morning I walked from Chelsea to enquire for him at his lodgings in Pall Mall; but how shall I tell you, Sir, the news I learnt there?—This friend, this generous and disinterested friend! was killed yesterday in a duel in Hyde Park." She stopped here to give vent to a torrent of tears, and then proceeded. "I was so stunned at this intelligence, that I knew not whither to go. Chance more than choice brought me to this place; where if I have found a benefactor—and indeed, Sir, I have need of one—I shall call it the happiest accident of my life."

The widow ended her story, which was literally true, in so engaging and interesting a manner, that Wilson was gone an age in love in a few minutes. He thanked her for the confidence she had placed in him, and swore never to desert her. He then requested the honour of attending her home; to which she readily consented, walking with him to Buckingham Gate, where a coach was called which conveyed them to Chelsea. Wilson dined with her that day, and took lodgings in the same house, calling himself Roberts, and a single man. These were the lodgings I have mentioned before; where, by unbounded generosity and constant assiduities, he triumphed in a few weeks over the honour of this fair widow.

I shall stop a moment here, to caution those virtuous widows, who are my readers, against too hasty a disbelief of this event. If they please to consider the situation of this lady, with poverty to alarm, gratitude to incite, and a handsome fellow to in-

flame, they will allow that in a world near six thousand years old, one such instance of frailty, even in a young and beautiful widow, may possibly have happened. But to go on with my story.

The effects of this intimacy were soon visible in the lady's shape; a circumstance that greatly added to the happiness of Wilson. He determined to remove her to town; and accordingly took the house near St. James's, where Mrs. Wilson had seen him enter, and where his mistress, who passed in the neighbourhood for his wife, at that time lay in.

I return now to Mrs. Wilson, whom we left in a hackney coach, going to her own house, in all the misery of despair and jealousy. It was happy for her that her constitution was good, and her resolution equal to it; for she has often told me, that she passed the night of that day in a condition little better than madness.

In the morning her husband returned; and as his heart was happy, and without suspicions of a discovery, he was more than usually complaisant to her. She received his civilities with her accustomed cheerfulness; and finding that business would detain him in the city for some hours, she determined, whatever distress it might occasion her, to pay an immediate visit to his mistress, and to wait there till she saw him. For this purpose she ordered a coach to be called, and in her handsomest undress, and with the most composed countenance, she drove directly to the house. She enquired at the door if Mr. Roberts was within; and being answered "No," but that he dined at home, she asked after his lady, and if she was well enough to see company; adding, that as she came a great way, and had business with Mr. Roberts, she should be glad to wait for him in his lady's apartment. The servant ran immediately up stairs, and as quickly returned with a message from his mistress, that she would be glad to see her.

Mrs. Wilson confesses, that at this moment, notwithstanding the resolution she had taken, her spirits totally forsook her, and that she followed the servant with her knees knocking together



gether, and a face paler than death. She entered the room where the lady was sitting, without remembering on what errand she came; but the sight of so much beauty, and the elegance that adorned it, brought every thing to her thoughts, and left her with no other power than to fling herself into a chair, from which she instantly fell to the ground in a fainting fit.

The whole house was alarmed on this occasion, and every one busied in assisting the stranger; but most of all the mistress, who was indeed of a humane disposition, and who, perhaps, had other thoughts to disturb her than the mere feelings of humanity. In a few minutes, however, and with the proper applications, Mrs. Wilson began to recover. She looked round her with amazement at first, not recollecting where she was; but seeing herself supported by her rival, to whose care she was so much obliged, and who in the tenderest distress was enquiring how she did, she felt herself relapsing into a second fit. It was now that she exerted all the courage she was mistress of, which, together with a flood of tears that came to her relief, enabled her, when the servants were withdrawn, to begin as follows—

"I am, indeed, Madam, an unfortunate woman, and subject to these fits; but will never again be the occasion of trouble in this house. You are a lovely woman and deserve to be happy in the best of husbands. I have a husband too, but his affections are gone from me. He is not unknown to Mr. Roberts, though unfortunately I am. It was for his advice and assistance that I made this visit; and not finding him at home, I begged admittance to his lady, whom I longed to see and converse with."—"Me, Madam!" answered Mrs. Roberts, with some emotion, "had you heard any thing of me?"—"That you were such as I have found you, Madam," replied the stranger, "and had made Mr. Roberts happy in a fine boy. May I see him, Madam? I shall love him for his father's sake."—"His father, Madam!" returned the mistress of the house, "his father, did you say? I am

mistaken, then; I thought you had been a stranger to him."—"To his person, I own," said Mrs. Wilson, but not to his character; and therefore I shall be fond of the little creature. If it is not too much trouble, Madam, I beg to be obliged."

The importunity of this request, the fainting at first, and the settled concern of this unknown visitor, gave Mrs. Roberts the most alarming fears. She had, however, the presence of mind to go herself for the child, and to watch without witnesses the behaviour of the stranger. Mrs. Wilson took it in her arms, and bursting into tears, said—"Tis a sweet boy, Madam; would I had such a boy! Had he been mine, I had been happy!" With these words, and in an agony of grief and tenderness, which she endeavoured to restrain, she kissed the child, and returned it to its mother.

It was happy for that lady that she had an excuse to leave the room. She had seen and heard what made her shudder for herself; and it was not till some minutes, after having delivered the infant to its nurse, that she had resolution enough to return. They both seated themselves again, and a melancholy silence followed for some time. At last, Mrs. Roberts began thus—

"You are unhappy, Madam, that you have no child; I pray Heaven that mine be not a grief to me. But I conjure you, by the goodness that appears in you, to acquaint me with your story. Perhaps it concerns me; I have a prophetic heart that tells me it does. But whatever I may suffer, or whether I live or die, I will be just to you."

Mrs. Wilson was so affected with this generosity, that she possibly had discovered herself, if a loud knocking at the door, and immediately after it the entrance of her husband into the room, had not prevented her. He was moving towards his mistress with the utmost cheerfulness, when the sight of her visitor fixed him to a spot, and struck him with an astonishment not to be described. The eyes of both ladies were at once rivetted to his, which so increased his confusion, that Mrs. Wilson, in pity to what he felt, and



and to relieve her companion, spoke to him as follows. "I do not wonder, Sir, that you are surprized at seeing a perfect stranger in your house; but my business is with the master of it; and if you will oblige me with a hearing in another room, it will add to the civilities which your lady has entertained me with."

Wilson, who expected another kind of greeting from his wife, was so revived at her prudence, that his powers of motion began to return; and quitting the room, he conducted her to a parlour below stairs. They were no sooner entered into this parlour, than the husband threw himself into a chair, fixing his eyes upon the ground, while the wife addressed him in these words.

"How I have discovered your secret, or how the discovery has tormented me, I need not tell you. It is enough for you to know that I am miserable forever. My business with you is short; I have only a question to ask, and to take a final leave of you in this world. Tell me truly, then, as you shall answer it hereafter, if you have seduced this lady under false appearances, or have fallen into guilt by the temptations of a wanton?"—"I shall answer you presently," said Wilson; but first I have a question for you. "Am I discovered to her? And does she know it is my wife I am now speaking to?"—"No, upon my honour," she replied; "her looks were so amiable, and her behaviour to me so gentle, that I had no heart to distress her. If she has guessed at what I am, it was only from the concern she saw me in, which I could not hide from her."—"You have acted nobly, then," returned Wilson "and have opened my eyes at last to see and to admire you. And now, if you have patience to hear me, you shall know all."

He then told her of his first meeting

with this lady, and of every circumstance that had happened since; concluding with his determinations to leave her, and with a thousand promises of fidelity to his wife, if she generously consented, after what had happened, to receive him as a husband.—"She must consent," cried Mrs. Roberts, who at that moment opened the door, and burst into the room; "she must consent. You are her husband, and may command it.—For me, Madam," continued she, turning to Mrs. Wilson, "he shall never see me more. I have injured you through ignorance, but will atone for it to the utmost. He is your husband, Madam, and you must receive him. I have listened to what has passed, and am now here to join my entreaties with his, that you may be happy forever."

Wilson was all submission and acknowledgment; the wife cried and doubted; and the widow vowed an eternal separation. To be as short as possible, the harmony of the married couple was fixed. The widow was handsomely provided for; and her child, at the request of Mrs. Wilson, taken home to her own house; where, at the end of a year she was so happy, after all her distresses, as to present him with a sister, with whom he is to divide his father's fortune. His mother retired into the country, and two years after was married to a gentleman of great worth; to whom, on his first proposal to her, she related every circumstance of her story. The boy pays her a visit every year, and is now with his sister upon one of these visits. Mr. Wilson is perfectly happy in his wife, and has sent me, in his own hand, this moral to his story—

"That though prudence and generosity may not always be sufficient to hold the heart of a husband, yet a constant perseverance in them will, one time or other, most certainly regain it."

## THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

They cry'd, no wonder such celestial charms,  
For nine long years have set the world in arms;  
What winning graces! what majestic mien!  
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen.—POPE'S HOMER.

MADAM Dacier, who was perhaps the most learned and sensible woman that France ever produc-

ed, has observed, that the above stands upon record, the greatest compliment ever paid to beauty; and that

so long as *Homer* shall be read, it will remain a distinguished monument of the gallantry of heathenish times and grey hairs. *Madam Dacier* is perfectly right, if every thing be duly considered; for *Priam*, who was the King of Troy, was, at the time I am speaking of, a very old man, had most of his sons killed in that ever memorable siege, and repeatedly ran the risk of losing his own life; and all the Trojan chiefs and counsellors likewise, who were equally old with himself, had, like him, lost many of their sons and relations in the war; and like him too having suffered under all the dangers and distresses of a nine years siege, were, after all, the very men to pay the above great compliment to *Helen*; who was an alien, had been the sole cause of the war, and without any other stipulation than that of giving her up, would have put an end at once to the war and all its calamities. Rather, however, than agree to such a condition, and part forever with so much beauty, these gallant old men determined, feeble as they were, and harrassed as they had been, not to give her up, though that might be, as in the end it actually proved to be, the destruction of Troy and of themselves! How justly then may we say here, what *Dryden* has so happily applied elsewhere,

None but the brave deserve the fair.

*Phryne*, the Venus formed, judge bewitching *Phryne*, is another, and if possible, stronger instance of the all powerful influence of beauty; and proves a position as curious as it is important, that what is spoken to the ear, however eloquent, is not near so effectually beautiful, as what is shewn to the eye. This lady was remarkable for having a face exquisitely beautiful, and a person of the most exact and perfect symmetry, inasmuch, that all the statues of Venus were then made after her much admired, but universally allowed, matchless model. In consequence, however, of repeated riots having been raised, and some

lives lost, at her apartments, an action was brought against her by order of the court of Athens, and the great *Demosthenes*, that thunder bolt of eloquence, retained against her. *Hyperides*, who was the second orator of his time, and *Phryne's* particular favourite, immediately on hearing of the prosecution, undertook, with a generosity as prompt as it was noble, to plead her cause, unfeared, and even unsolicited: And when the trial came on, he endeavoured, by every argument that such transcendent beauty could inspire, to bring his fair client off. Finding, however, at length, that notwithstanding all he could say, *Demosthenes*, by an impassioned impetuosity of declamatory eloquence, alike irresistible with the world overwhelming torrent at the general deluge, bore down all before him, and that the court, in consequence thereof, and of the facts being fully proved, was just going to give judgment against her; *Hyperides*, effectually to soften the judges without saying one word more, turned round to his fair friend, and uncovering her neck, displayed, at once, one of the finest bosoms that eyes ever beheld! Struck with such amazing, such bewitching beauty, the hoary and hitherto inflexible judges, who had determined but the moment before, to act up\* to the sanguinary spirit of their laws, shew themselves the rigid dispensers of severe justice, and agreeable thereto, pass upon her the last dreadful sentence, found, in an instant, all their firmest resolves shook to the ground. Won over by such irresistible and all conquering charms, they as with one voice, rose, declaring, that the ruffian hands of no executioner should ever touch, much less destroy, such inimitable, such ineffable beauty and loveliness, immediately acquitted her, amidst the air rending acclamations of the surrounding multitude, frantick for the moment, with repeated bursts of the most immoderate joy.—So love was crowned, but beauty (not Musick) won the cause.

#### DESCRIPTION

\* The laws of Athens were so shockingly sanguinary as to draw this severe sarcasm from one person, that they were written more with blood than with ink; another person, alluding to the framer of many of them, whose name is *Draco*, and which is the Latin for a dragon, observed that they were the laws rather of a dragon than of a man; and a third, understanding they punished with death every crime, even the smallest, declared, that they were fitter for the regions of Pandemonium, than a country inhabited by human beings.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## DESCRIPTION OF CAPE COD, and the COUNTY of BARNSTABLE.

CAPE COD, so called, probably, from the multitudes of cod fish taken upon the coast; is the southeasterly part of Massachusetts Bay, and was formerly a part of the old colony of Plymouth. It is an uncommon projection of land, extending into the sea, in somewhat of a circular form. In shape, it may be compared to a man's arm, when bended, with the hand turned inward towards the body. Much has been said, respecting the place where we might consider the Cape as beginning.

But what I choose to consider as Cape Cod, is the county of Barnstable: which, on the northwest, is bounded by Plymouth and Wareham, two towns of Plymouth county. The other boundaries, are wholly water. To the northward, it is bounded by Massachusetts Bay, one side of which, is formed by the Cape, and lies within the bended arm. Eastward, it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. South and southwest, by the sea, or sound, which runs between it and Nantucket; and by a bay which runs up to Wareham, called Buzzard's bay. The northwest line which divides Barnstable from Plymouth county, runs from Massachusetts bay, over to Buzzard's bay; the Cape being here about seven miles in breadth. From this line, to Race Point, the two extremes of the Cape, is between seventy and eighty miles. The Cape is of various widths at different places; being much indented on the inner side, next to Massachusetts bay. The mean breadth, is between four and five miles.

The direction of the Cape, from the shoulder, or Sandwich, to the Elbow, or Chatham, is Easterly: from the elbow to the wrist, or Truro, is northerly: from Truro to the southwest part of Provincetown, called Wood End, is a gradual bend to the west and south, making half a circle. So that a person, in travelling from Sandwich to the southwest point of Provincetown, will traverse the whole compass.

Vol. III. Feb. 1791.

B

In passing from Plymouth county and town, on to the Cape, the first town is Sandwich, which extends the whole breadth of the Cape. Sandwich has one pleasant village, on the east side of the Cape. It forms a pleasing contrast to the sandy pine woods thro' which you pass, in going from Plymouth. It opens suddenly to view, and presents a good spot of land, with a group of houses, and other buildings in good repair, and an excellent stream of water passing thro', sufficient for their mills, and falling into the sea. The soil in general, except round the village, is thin.

South from Sandwich, and on the South side of the Cape, lies the town of Falmouth. This town is a projection from the Cape towards the Southwest, the Westerly side of which makes the Easterly side of Buzzard's bay. The land is thin and remarkably level. The town is pleasantly situated, and employs about thirty sail of vessels in the cod and whale fishery. This place, like all others on the Cape, suffered much by the late war, but they are now reviving.

Southeast from Sandwich, and on the East of Falmouth, lies Barnstable, extending across the Cape in a North and South direction. This is the principal town on the Cape. It is the shire town, and gives name to the county. The town is on the sea, upon the North side of the Cape. Here is one street of houses, of near a mile in extent, and the land is much the best in the county. On the North part of the town, is a very great body of salt marsh, which gives name to one of the parishes, being called Great Marshes. This marsh, adds greatly to the improvement of the uplands. On this side, they have but few vessels, and these are employed in coasting. The middle part of Barnstable, is a thin soil, as in the south, called Hyannas. Here they employ a small number of vessels in the cod fishing, which make an harbour, at a commodious covered inlet, called Lewis's Bay. The breadth of the Cape

at



at Barnstable, is about six miles.

Below Barnstable is Yarmouth, which extends from sea to sea, being about five miles in width. Part of it was formerly known by the Indian name *Nobscous*, now called *Nobscussett*. The soil in general is sandy and barren. On Massachusetts Bay, they have an harbour, which serves for ten or a dozen vessels employed in the fishery. On the South side, at a place called Bass river, they have a convenient harbour, for upwards of twenty vessels, which are employed in fishing upon Nantucket Shoals.

In this place there is a man by the name of HOMER, who has *nine sons*: Seven of them are arrived at man's estate, and the *shortest* of the seven is *six feet and four inches* in height. The other two are young, but appear to be constructed on the same scale with their brethren, and promise to rise to the same magnitude. These brethren are all full habited men, and constantly employed at sea. There are also two sisters, more moderate in size. Quere. Is not this parent deserving a pension?

Next to Yarmouth, is Harwich, which extends across the Cape, six miles in breadth. Some of the land, on the North side, is good, but farther southward, is poorer, being a sandy pine woods. Here are a small number of vessels, employed in the whale fishery, which make an harbour on the North side, upon the bay. There are one or two streams, sufficient to turn a mill, but none are found below this place. The Indian name of this place, was *Sbatookat*.

Southeast from Harwich, is Chatham, situated in the outer elbow of the Cape, having the sea on the East and on the South, Harwich on the West, and Eastham on the North. The land is level and cleared of wood, and in many places, commands a fine view of the sea. The soil in general, is thin, the average produce of Indian corn, being twelve bushels, and of rye, six bushels to the acre. There is not a stream of running water in the town. Their mills are turned by wind, as on other parts of the Cape. No town is more conveniently situated, with respect to water convey-

ance, having two harbours, and many coves and inlets, making up into every part of the town. They are well situated for carrying on the cod fishery, and employ about forty vessels in that business; some of them fish upon the banks of Newfoundland, and others upon the Shoals. As the harbours of this town, are in the elbow, or turn, of the Cape, they afford a shelter for vessels of a moderate size, when passing and repassing. But the harbours being barred, renders the ingress somewhat difficult, to those who are not well acquainted with them. The depth of water, is sufficient for vessels of two or three hundred tons burthen. Besides the fishery carried on in vessels at sea, they have plenty of cod at the mouths of their harbours, which are taken in small boats. They take plenty of bass in the season of them. Their coves abound with eels; and they have plenty of oysters and other shell fish for their own consumption.

The scarcity of wood, obliges the inhabitants to use it with great frugality. Five loads of wood, being a year's stock, for a small family. Pine wood is two dollars and an half, and oak three dollars and an half per cord.

The Indian name of this place, was *Monumok*. It was the residence of a Sachem, and must have been a good situation for Indians, having plenty of shell fish: and from the abundance of shells, found on the ground, appears to have been fully inhabited.

A circumstance, worth notice, is this. In the year 1780, Deacon Paul Crowel, of this town, observed that on his lands, the rains had gullied a deep place, in a sloping ground, and as the earth caved down into the gully, it opened to view, at the depth of three feet from the surface of the earth, an human skeleton. As the ground had never been used as a burying place, since the English settled here, the person buried, must have been a native. From the size of the bones, the person appeared to have been about six feet in height. Around the bones, was found some small remains of wood, in the last stage of dissolution; and the appearance



ance was, as if some crib, or box, had been made round the body, when deposited there.

With the bones, was also found a quantity of seaweed, some of it entire, in a natural state, and some dissolving and mouldering away. This was, no doubt, placed in the grave, as a bed and covering to the dead. There was also found in the grave, a stone pipe, and an axe or hatchet, and an instrument called a pipe picker, of a different substance, apparently the bony or cartilaginous part of some fish. No doubt, these instruments were deposited with the dead, under that idea which prevailed among almost all the Indian tribes, that these things would be of use in a future state. Although a person enlightened by christianity, may smile at these gross ideas of the savage, they were such as his circumstances taught; and their ideas and customs upon this subject, serve to establish one truth, viz. that they, like other nations of the earth, believed the *immortality* of the *soul*. From these circumstances, it appears, that this person must have been buried more than a century and an half; and that any of the seaweed should have been in a state of preservation, was probably owing, to the saline particles with which it was impregnated. From the southeastermost part of Chatham, over to the north side of the Cape in Harwich, is nine miles.

Next to Chatham and Harwich, is Eastham, which extends across the Cape, which is here, about two miles in width. In many places, where there are coves and creeks, the distance across, is much less. In one place, the tide has flowed across at some particular times.

It is conjectured by many, that in process of years, the Cape, will here, be rent in sunder by the violence of the winds and seas. This being a narrow part of the Cape, and nigh the bend, the westerly winds shoot across with amazing violence, being accumulated at this point, as they blow down the bay. On the inner or westerly side, the winds have torn away all vegetables, and have plowed up hundreds of acres, in many places, to

the depth of six feet. The sand being torn away in one place, is piled up on another, which is equally destructive to cultivation. Had a border of wood been left next the sea, when the lands were opened, it would have protected the land from these ravages. Some of the inhabitants, are now, endeavouring to stop the progress of these devouring sands, by planting bunches of beach grass, which takes root easily, and spreads fast. It has this peculiar property, that as the sand rises, it will form new roots, and shoot its branches still higher. But it is very doubtful whether this will succeed here, the sands moving easily with the wind, and constantly roving. In some places, the sands have drifted into the high way, till they have risen nearly as high as the fences on each side. Many fields, have here become so wandering, that the possessors have removed their fences, they being insufficient to keep them within due limits.

Opposite to the place now described, on the east side of the Cape, is a small tract of land which is an exception to the Cape in general, being as fertile as any in the state: Remarkable once for producing grass and wheat, and by having been the residence of *Thomas Prince*, Governour of the old colony of Plymouth. The sands are fast approaching this favoured spot, and threaten it with Arabian desolation.

Eastham is very level, being distinguished by the name of the table lands. Although the land is thin, yet this town is the granary of the Cape.

Those lands, which will lie still and be quiet, are easily tilled, and though the produce is small, it is easily obtained. Twelve or fifteen bushels of Indian corn, and seven or eight of rye, being the common production of an acre. The Indian names of this place, were *Nauset* and *Pochee*. Eastham is but little interested in navigation; their seamen ship in the other towns. The length of the town, north and south, is ten miles.

Below Eastham, is Wellfleet, formerly known by the names Silver Springs and Billingsgate. It has a number of inlets on the inner side, which

which are sufficient to shelter vessels. The Cape, is here, between three and four miles in width. The principal harbour, is within Billingsgate point. It opens to the southward. It has depth of water, for vessels of five hundred tons burthen. Here are between thirty and forty vessels, employed in the whale and cod fishery. It was formerly, the principal place for the whale fishery on the Cape. They have not recovered the shock of the war, but they are rising.

The land in Wellfleet is very broken, being white land hills, and very barren. The produce of grain, is better than the appearance of the land promises. Considerable part of the town, is pine wood land, and much of that which is cleared, lies common, not being worth fencing. A considerable part of the east or back side of Wellfleet, is in a state of nature with respect to cultivation. Next to the sea, is a border of the breadth of a quarter of a mile, where the *pine trees*, being exposed to the rake of the east winds, coming from the sea, cannot rise to any height, but *creep on the ground like vines*. The whole surface of the earth, has the appearance of a carpet of pine boughs and leaves, over which, a man on horse back, may pass, using caution

that his horses feet do not get entangled among the trunks and limbs of this creeping forest. This eastern shore of Wellfleet, is an high sandy beach. The town is well supplied with salt marsh, on the several coves and inlets on the bay side. The harbour, formerly, abounded with the finest oysters in the world, known by the name of Billingsgate oysters; but they are now much diminished, there not being more than a supply for the inhabitants. They are well supplied with a variety and plenty of fish and sea fowls. The extent of Wellfleet, north and south, is twelve miles.

Below Wellfleet is Truro, formerly Pamett. This town, is between three and four miles in breadth, and fourteen in length. The land is generally level, and cleared of wood. The soil is thin, but produces corn and rye, in the usual quantity of the Cape, and with little labour. It has no harbour of any consequence, and but few vessels. Their seamen are employed in other places. Here is an inlet or creek, called Pamett, which from the inner side of the Cape, extends almost across, there being only a narrow beach, forty rods wide, which joins the two parts of the Cape.

[Remainder next month.]

### A curious and picturesque DESCRIPTION of the ICEBERGS, or GLACIERES, of the Frozen Ocean.

THE forms assumed by the ice in this chilling climate, are extremely pleasing to even the most incurious eye. The surface of that which is congealed from the sea water is flat, even, hard, opaque, resembling white sugar, and incapable of being slid on. The greater pieces or fields are many leagues in length; the lesser are the meadows of the seals, on which those animals at times frolick by hundreds. The motion of the lesser pieces is as rapid as the currents; the greater, which are sometimes 200 leagues long, and 60 or 80 broad, move slow and majestically; often fix for a time, immovable by the power of the ocean, and then produce near the horizon, that bright white appearance, called

by mariners the *blink of the ice*. The approximation of two great fields produces a most singular phenomenon; it forces the lesser (if the term can be applied to pieces of several acres square) out of the water, and adds them to the surface: A second and often a third succeeds; so that the whole forms an aggregate of a tremendous height. These float in the sea like so many rugged mountains, and are sometimes 5 or 600 yards thick; but the far greater part is concealed beneath the water. These are continually increased in height by the freezing of the spray of the sea, or of the melting snow which falls on them. Those which remain in this frozen climate receive continual growth;

growth; others are gradually waisted by the northern winds into southern latitudes, and melt by degrees, by the heat of the sun, till they waste away, or disappear in the boundless element.

The collision of great fields of ice, in high latitudes, is often attended with a noise, that for a time takes away the sense of hearing any thing else; and the lesser with a grinding of unspeakable horror. The water which dashes against the mountainous ice freezes into an infinite variety of forms; and gives the voyager ideal towns, streets, churches, steeples and every shape which imagination can paint.

The Icebergs or Glacieres of the north east of Spitzbergen, are among the capital wonders of the country; they are seven in number, but at considerable distances from each other: Each fills the vallies for tracts unknown, in a region totally inaccessible to the internal parts. The Glacieres of Switzerland seem contemptible to these; but present often a similar front into some lower valley. The last exhibits over the sea a front 300 feet high, emulating the emerald in colour: Cataracts of melted snow precipitate down various parts: and black spiring mountains, streaked with white, bound the sides, and rise crag above crag, as far as eye can reach in the back ground.

At times immense fragments break off, and tumble into the water with a

most amazing dashing. A piece of this vivid green substance has fallen and grounded in 24 fathoms water, and spired above the surface 50 feet. Similar Icebergs are frequent in all the Arctick regions; and to their lapses is owing the solid mountainous ice which infest those seas. Frost sports also with these Icebergs, and gives them majestic as well as other most singular forms. Masses have been seen, assuming the shape of a Gothick church, with arched windows and doors, and all the rich tracery of that style, composed of what an Arabian tale would scarcely dare to relate, of chrysal of the richest sapphirine blue; tables with one or more feet; and often immense flat roofed temples, like those of Luxxor on the Nile, supported by round transparent columns of cerulean hue, float by the astonished spectator.

These Icebergs are the creation of ages, and receive annually additional height by the falling of snows and rains, which often instantly freeze, and more than repair the loss by the influence of the melting sun. The snow of these high latitudes is as singular as the ice. It is first small and hard as the finest sand; changes its form to that of an hexagonal shield, into the shape of needles, crosses, cinque foils; and stars with plain and serated rays. Their forms depend on the situation of the atmosphere; and in calm weather it coalesces, and falls in clusters.

## The W I L L.

[Translated from the Greek.]

**A**THENDORUS lived at Athens. He punctually discharged the duties of a good citizen. His fortune was below mediocrity. A small patrimony had scarcely sufficed for the expenses of his education. His fidelity to his friends, his tenderness to his parents, his taste for the sciences, his genius and strict integrity, merited, and acquired him the love and respect of his fellow citizens. While young he had given salutary counsels to his country, and had served with distinction in its wars. The different sects of philosophers, contended a-

mongst themselves for the honour of having him for a disciple. Athendorus refused to make a choice. Perhaps he was deterred by their perpetual disputes; it may be he was afraid, that by joining one sect he would give offence to the rest; or perhaps he was contented to conduct himself through life like a true philosopher without being ambitious of the title. The wealthiest citizens of Athens were his friends. They were in vain desirous of making him amends for the injustice of fortune. Philocles was the only person from whom he would



would receive the smallest favour, even when struggling with extreme penury. *Monimia*, a young Athenian, indigent but beautiful, gentle, modest and virtuous, touched his heart; she was equally charmed with *Athendorus*. The horrors of poverty did not terrify them; their souls were mingled, and they determined to join their hands. Content with little, honest industry supplied all their wants. They found a thousand pleasing means of rendering their burthen more light, and they mutually aided each other in supporting it. The current of their days glided unruffled on the bosom of innocence and peace; they were happy. Happiness to pure would never have suffered abatement; but death, cruel death! snatched *Athendorus*, from the arms of his inconsolable wife. He left her as a pledge of love, a daughter too young as yet to be sensible of her misfortune, and for a jointure, a will. *Monimia*, her head covered with a veil which hardly concealed the excess of her grief, holding her daughter in one hand, and the will of her departed husband in the other, was conducted before the assembly of the *Areopagus*, in the presence of a multitude of citizens, anxious to hear read the will of a philosopher, who had nothing to bequeath. They opened it, and found therein these words. "I demise to *Philocles* the dearest of my friends, my wife and daughter, and desire he may marry the one, and portion and educate the other." So singular a will, so little calculated to enrich the legatee, occasioned many pointed pleasantries. The Athenians, vivacious and satirical, exercised that poignant wit, so peculiar to themselves, in ridiculing the memory of *Athendorus*. But their mirth was intercepted by the arrival of *Philocles*, who, eagerly breaking thro' the crowd, presented himself before the judges, his temples crowned with flowers, and bearing in his hand the cup of libation. O Athenians! cried he, penetrated with grief for the death of *Athendorus*, I went to his tomb; I ornamented it with those funeral gifts with which we decorate the tombs of those who are immaturely torn from us. In the

fulness of my sorrow, prostrate on the tomb of my friend, I bathed it with my tears, I uttered groans and sighs; all the faculties of my soul were suspended; nay, there were some moments when I imagined, that my spirit was going to follow that of him whom I lamented. Suddenly I heard a secret voice at the bottom of my heart which said to me, is it by cries, groans, tears, and unavailing superfluous sorrow, thou meanest to honour the ashes of thy friend? *Athendorus* was benign, he feared the Gods, avoided the wicked, eschewed evil, and acted uprightly. His virtues have entitled him to the reward destined for the just. His soul at this moment actually enjoys the purest pleasures of *Elysium*. And thinkest thou that in those mansions of unclouded bliss, his gentle spirit can feel a wish to disturb the quiet of his friend? Dost thou imagine that he requires thee to follow him into the grave! did he not leave thee some duties to fulfil? Watch over his disconsolate widow; be a father to his orphan daughter, cherish and love those, who while on earth he cherished and loved. Imitate him, and perpetuate the remembrance of his virtues by practising them. Thus thou wilt fulfil the intentions of *Athendorus*. These words revived my sinking spirits, I felt myself reanimated. Arising with precipitation and in a kind of ecstacy, I carried away the funeral gifts which shaded the tomb of *Athendorus*. I have covered it with flowers; I have ornamented my head with them; I have replenished my cup with sparkling wine; I have made the usual libation. I know, O Athenians! the contents of *Athendorus's* will, I will obey his last commands. Then approaching *Monimia*, and her daughter, and embracing them tenderly: Wife of my friend, cried he, thou shalt be mine, I have one daughter, the fruit of a former marriage, thy daughter shall be reared with her, and I will make no distinction between them. I mean not, O *Monimia*, to endeavour to make you forget your husband; imprinted on our hearts in characters not to be effaced, we will always preserve a sweet, a tender remembrance of him.

His



His fidelity to his friends, his tenderness to his family, his love for his country, his patience, his courage, shall be the constant theme of our conversations, and the object of our admiration. We will never forget his virtues, we will endeavour to imitate them, and leave them as precedents to those who shall survive us. The words of Philocles moved the hearts of the Athenians, who only replied by acclamations. That volatile people, to whom it was only necessary

to point out the path of rectitude, to engage them to pursue it, heaped praises on Philocles, and conducted him to his house with every demonstration of joy. Philocles religiously observed his promise; he married *Monimia* and made her happy; he spared no expense on the education of the daughter of *Athendorus*; and when she had attained her sixteenth year, he assigned her a portion, and left her at liberty in the choice of an husband.

## THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN Lee was manager at Edinburgh, he was determined to improve upon thunder, and so having procured a parcel of nine pound shot, they were put into a wheel barrow, to which he affixed an octagon wheel. This done, ridges were placed at the back of the stage, and one of the Carpenters was ordered to trundle this wheelbarrow, so filled, backwards and forwards over these ridges.—The play was *Lear*, and really in the two first efforts the thunder had a good effect. At length, as the king was braving the pelting of the piteless storm, the thunderer's foot slipped, and down he came wheel barrow and all. The

stage being on a declivity, the balls made their way towards the Orchestra, and meeting with but a feeble resistance from the scene, laid it flat upon its face. This storm was more difficult for *Lear* to stem than the one he had before complained of. The balls taking every direction, he was obliged to skip about to avoid them like the man who dances the egg horn pipe. The fiddlers, in alarm for their catgut, hurried out of the Orchestra, and to crown this scene of glorious confusion, the sprawling thunderer lay prostrate in the sight of the audience, like another *Salmoncus*.

## PICTURE of JAMAICA.

[By a Wit, who resided at Port Royal.]

JAMAICA is the dunghill of the universe; the refuse of the whole creation; the clippings of the elements; a shapeless pile of rubbish, confusedly jumbled into an emblem of chaos; neglected by omnipotence when he formed the world in its admirable order; the nursery of heaven's judgments, where the malignant seeds of all pestilence were first gathered and scattered through the regions of the earth, to punish mankind for their offences; the place where Pandora filled her box—where Vulcan fired Jove's thunderbolt; and that Phæton, by his rash misguidance of the sun, scorched into a cinder; the receptacle of vagabonds—and the sanctuary of bankrupts—as sickly as an hospital, as dangerous as the plague—as hot as Tophet—as wicked as its monarch:

Subject to tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes, as if the island, like the people, were troubled with the dry bellyach.

The chief of their provisions is sea turtle, or toad in a shell, stewed in its own gravy: Its lean is as white as a green sickness girl; its fat of a disgusting colour; and is excellent to put a stranger in a flux; and purge out part of those ill humors it infallibly creates. The belly is called *Callicee*, the back *Callipatch*, and it is served up to the table in its own shell, instead of a platter. They have *guanas*, *hickeries*, and *crabs*; the first being an amphibious animal, shaped like a lizard, but black and larger; the second, a land tortoise, which needs no description, being as numerous as frogs in other parts, and burrow in the ground

ground like rabbits ; so that the whole island may justly be called a crab warren : They are fattest near the pallisadoes, where they will make a skeleton of a corpse in as little time as a tanner will flay a colt ; or a hound devour a shoulder of mutton after hunting. They have beef without fat, lean mutton without gravy ; and fowls as tender as the udder of an old cow, and as juicy as a steak from the haunches of a superannuated cart horse. Milk is so plenty that you may buy it for fifteen pence a quart ; but cream so very scarce that a firkin of butter, of their own making, would be so costly a jewel, that the richest man in the island would be unable to purchase it. They value themselves greatly upon the sweetness of their pork, which indeed is luscious, but as flabby as the flesh of one just risen from a diarrhæa, and ought to be forbidden as in all hot countries, and among the jews, for the prevention of the leprosy.

There is very little veal, and that lean ; for in England you may nurse four children much cheaper, than you can one calf in Jamaica. They have coarse teal, almost as big as ducks, and Muscovy ducks as big as geese : But as for their geese they are all swans, for I never saw one in the island.

There are sundry sorts of fish, without scales, and of a serpentine complexion. They eat as dry as shad, and much stronger than stale herrings, or old ling, with oiled butter to the sauce as rank as goose grease, improved with the palatable relish of a stinking anchovy.

They make a rare soup, they call a pepperpot. It is an excellent breakfast for a salamander, or a good preparative for a mountebank's agent, who eats fire one day, that he may get better victuals the next. Three spoonfuls so inflamed my mouth, that, had I devoured a peck of horse radish, and drank after it a gallon of brandy and gunpowder, Dives like, I could not have been more importunate for a drop of water to cool my tongue.

They greatly abound in a beautiful fruit called a cushue, not unlike an apple, but longer : It is soft and very juicy, but so great an acid, and of a

nature so astringent, that by eating one, it drew my mouth like a miser's purse, and made my palate as rough, and tongue as sore, as if I had been gargling my mouth with allum water.

Of water melons and muskmelons they have plenty. The former is of as cold a quality as a cucumber, and will dissolve in your mouth like ice in a hot frying pan ; and is as pleasant to the eater, and I believe as wholesome, as a cup of rock water to a man in a hectic fever. The latter are large and luscious, but too much watry, to be good.

Cocoa nuts and physick nuts are in great esteem among the inhabitants. The former they reckon meat, drink, and cloth ; but the eatable part is secure by so strong a magazine, that it requires a lusty carpenter, well armed with axe and hand saw, to hew a passage to the kernel ; and when he has done it will not recompense his labour. The latter is as big as a filbert ; but, like a beautiful woman, well dressed and infectious ; if you venture to taste it is of ill consequence : Their shell is black and japanned by nature, exceeding art ; the kernel white and extremely pleasant to the palate, but of such powerful operation, that by taking two, my bowels were swept as clean as ever night man swept a vault, or any of the black fraternity, a chimney.

They have oranges, lemons, limes, and several other fruits, as sharp and crabbed as themselves, not given them as a blessing, but a curse ; for eating so many sour things, generates a corroding slime in the bowels ; and is one great occasion of that fatal and intolerable distemper, the dry bellyach ; which in a fortnight, or three weeks, takes away the use of their limbs, so that they are forced to be led about by negroes. A man under this misery, may be said to be the scutcheon of the island, the complexion of the patient being the field, bearing, or, charged with the emblems of destruction, properly supported by two Devils, fables ; and Death the crest argent. Many other fruits here are, which are neither worth eating, naming, nor describing ; some which are never tasted but in drought, and others in a famine.

A DISSERTATION

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## A DISSERTATION on the CAUSES and EFFECTS of SPASM in FEVERS.—By Dr. NATHAN SMITH.

(Concluded from page 35.)

## S E C T. III.

**W**E have hitherto treated of the causes and effects of spasm in fevers, from the first attack of debility in the system, to its final resolution. It now remains to inquire after those causes of debility which we have considered as the remote causes both of spasm and fever. We can only judge of the nature of those debilitating powers by their effects, and although they are very various in this respect, yet as they all agree in this, that they all produce some degree of debility in the system to which they are applied, they are properly denominated debilitating powers.

The source where many of these remote causes of fevers spring are sufficiently ascertained, while others are involved in obscurity; this is the case with the remote cause of the late INFLUENZA, of which I purpose to treat, with a design to inquire after its origin; but previous to an inquiry of this kind, it may not be improper to give a short history of that disease.

The influenza is what Dr. Cullen calls a contagious catarrh, and belongs to the order of profluvia.

The symptoms of this disease may be divided into two kinds, common and proper; the common symptoms, such as are common to it and every other febrile disorder of this kind, is the debility in the beginning of the disease, succeeded by spasms, reaction, increased secretion and excretion of bile, &c. The proper symptoms, such as are peculiar to the influenza, and distinguish it from every other disease of this kind, are an inflammation of the lungs, attended with cough, expectoration, &c. an inflammation of the membrane of the nose and eyes, accompanied with a discharge of mucus.

Dr. Cullen has marked but one species of this genus of disorders arising from contagion; that there are more may be thought uncertain, but to me it appears probable.

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C

The influenza which prevailed in the autumn of 1789, and that in the spring of 1790, exhibited appearances so far different, as to induce physicians to think they were different diseases. The former agreed exactly with the contagious catarrh described by Dr. Cullen; the latter did not affect the membrane of the eyes and nose so remarkably, it was attended with greater debility, more bile in the alimentary canal, higher fever, a more violent pain in the head, back, and limbs, and I think it proved fatal to more people than the former.

It may be urged that the difference between the two above described diseases, proceeded from the difference in the seasons of the year in which they occurred; but we do not find that diseases are essentially changed by the seasons of the year, (e. g.) the measles are specifically the same at whatever season they occur. The season of the year seems only to operate by rendering the same concurrence of symptoms more or less violent.

If it may be admitted that there are two species of the same genus, I ask whether it is not probable that there are several others, and that most, if not all those complaints commonly termed colds, originate from some species of influenza; to me it appears in the affirmative.

I believe there is seldom a year but that at some particular season there is a very general complaint of colds, though often so slight as not to attract the attention of physicians, yet it seldom happens that we can refer those complaints to any unusual exposure to cold; at least this has generally been the case with me, in the course of my experience, both with respect to myself and the patients I have attended.

I have had the influenza a number of times, since I have had some knowledge of diseases and their causes, but could never, with any degree of certainty, refer it to an application of cold.



cold. At other times I have been exposed to cold, under every circumstance that would be likely to give it effect, without ever being sensible of its producing the disease.

Finally, I am doubtful whether cold of itself ever produced the catarrh, or any thing like it. I am induced to think that it is always produced by a specific contagion.

I can readily conceive how cold can aggravate the catarrh, and believe, that on further inquiry, it will be found that most of the continued fevers, which are not produced by some other contagion, may be referred to the head of influenza, made worse by cold or other circumstances.

What the source of this contagion is, producing influenza, is difficult to determine; but we should not be deterred from an inquiry of this kind, by the apparent difficulty of succeeding. Perhaps the following observations, though far from being conclusive, may throw some light upon the subject.

As there is no effect without a cause, there must be some efficient cause producing this order of fevers. That the air is the medium through which it is applied to the human body, I trust will not be disputed, but that the air of itself, assisted only by heat, cold, and moisture, can produce the effect, is highly improbable, consequently we must attribute this quality of the air to some foreign matter suspended in it.

As it is very unlikely that we shall ever be able to detect this matter, as it exists in the air, so as to bring it under the examination of our senses, I shall only endeavour to investigate the source whence it springs.

That it is often communicated from one person to another, is very probable, but that it is never propagated by other means, is doubtful. I am of the opinion that it is. I have known children attacked with a dysentery, (which is a species of the same order of fevers) who lived several miles distant from any other family, and had never been abroad, or approached by any person affected with the disease; in this case it would be difficult to account for the disease on the supposition that it is always produced by

contagion from human bodies. From such observations, I am induced to believe that both influenza and dysentery are often produced by a contagion arising from the putrefaction of vegetable matters.

From the first of August to the first of November, and from the middle of March to the first of June, perhaps there is more putrefaction going on among vegetables, than at any other period of the year. By the first of August many vegetables have acquired their full perfection, and begin to decline and pass into a putrid state, some sooner and others later. This putrefaction continues till it is arrested by the cold of winter, which puts a stop to it before the vegetables have all passed through the several stages of putrefaction, and suspends them in this situation, till the warmth of spring renews the putrefaction.

When the spring finishes, the putrefaction begins in the autumn, which perhaps is not fully accomplished till the first of June; from this time to the first of August, vegetables are generally in a growing state, which as effectually prevents putrefaction in them, as the cold of winter.

If it should be found that the diseases of which we are treating occur ofteneft in those seasons which I have supposed most productive of putrefaction, it will be a corroborating circumstance in favour of our opinion. I am ready to believe that this is the case, both from my own observations, and what I can collect from authors.

That dysenteries occur ofteneft in the latter part of summer, and beginning of autumn, is beyond a doubt; and I think I have seen dysenteries in the spring, about the time the snow went off, and things which had been frozen during the winter, became thawed.

That influenzas or catarrhs are also most frequent in the spring and autumn, I believe is evident to those who have paid much attention to the matter; nor is it any argument against our opinion if they should occur at other seasons, for if they are communicated from one person to another, it is not to be expected that the diseases should cease immediately on the cause which



which first gave rise to them being removed.

Another circumstance which may serve to support this opinion, if duly attended to, is the analogy between this order of fevers and intermittents which evidently arise from a contagion produced by other substances than human bodies; this contagion agrees with that producing influenza and dysentery, in its being capable of producing its effects more than once upon the same person; whereas those contagions producing febrile diseases, and which arise from human bodies only, can affect the same person, but once (e. g.) the measles, small pox, &c.

Intermittents are also most prevalent in those seasons of the year most favourable to putrefaction; and though they may appear at all seasons, yet it has long been known that they are chiefly contracted in the spring and autumn; and when they appear at other seasons, it is commonly in conse-

quence of their being protracted by some means or other.

On the other hand, those diseases arising from human contagion, appear as often in the winter, as at any other time; and I think generally spread with the greatest rapidity in this season.

It may be suggested, that if this order of fevers was produced by vegetable substances, it would appear equally every year at the same seasons; this objection I would obviate by observing, that there are some vegetables which are not produced in plenty, but once in two or three years; beside, if the same substances were present every year, it might require the concurrence of several circumstances, such as a certain degree of heat and moisture, to render the contagion active—(e. g.) intermittents are not every year prevalent alike, though the source whence they spring remains to all appearance the same.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## F E M A L E S E V E R I T Y.

TO descant on the degeneracy of the age, to display the reigning foibles of particular classes, to mourn or frown at their predominance, is a task which belongs to the rigid moralist, or preaching philosopher.

To rave indiscriminately at the innocent indulgencies of individuals, to hurl at random, the envenomed shafts of malicious invective at the incautious brow of youthful levity, to rail incessantly even at the pleasing sallies of female vivacity, calls for the crabbed temper of the snarling cynick. His unenvied province let it be; while the more brilliant theme of female merit, shall employ the milder pen of their friendly *Bramin*. But if while pursuing the pleasing office of a friend, he should perchance encroach on the less pleasing department of the monitor, let it be remembered, that their duties are so intimately blended, that even the most cautious attention, will sometimes confound them. Shall he not then, be pardoned, if while he admires that inherent gracefulness of person, that delicate sensibility of heart,

that animated gaiety of temper, with which nature originally embellished her fairest work of creation, he should presume most sincerely to condemn, that supercilious deportment, that ill-natured severity, those malicious and indelicate sarcasms, which so awkwardly distinguish the manners and conversation of our modern belles? It is perverting the system of female subordination; it is prostituting the very temper and constitution of the sex. Such was the original texture of the female mind, such was its primary delicate construction, that it gave birth only to the most refined sentiments. The mistress of creation, when she moulded the fair mother of her fairer family, searched for her richest materials, applied her most exquisite workmanship, and produced a being imitatively perfect. Her heart was strung to the soft tones of love and compassion; her nerves were composed of the most delicate fibres, that they might yield to the tender impulse of affection, and beat in unison with the plaintive voice of woe. The fair features of her

face were adapted to the fairer features of her mind. She was kindly commissioned to temper and soften the ruder features of unrefined man. Every-soft emotion of her soul, every glance of her original temper, declares that she was born to sooth and allay the perplexities of life. How mysteriously deranged is this generous system of nature! That the amiable militant, by nature disciplined to refine the boisterous scenes of a tumultuous warfare, should betray her protector, should treacherously attempt to wield the instruments of torture, against the very victim, whose superiour *strength* she was born to reverence—how awkward, how disgusting the attempt! That the amorous voice, inspired to breathe the tender accents of love, should strain itself to the rude din of reproach, or attempt the shrill tone of severity, is like sounding the signal of war, on the love inspiring tabour, or mocking the harsh clangor of the trumpet with the soft strains of the lute. Every lovely feature is distorted, every nerve convulsed, the whole system disordered, by an attempt so completely discordant with its original structure. The weapons of satire, when wielded by a female, are like the bow or the battle axe in the hand of the untutored Amazon. Yet however ungraceful the management of the weapons, however unbecoming the encounter, too often does the female combatant, stalk from the field of battle amid the shrill acclamations of her applauding sex, crowned with the laurels of victory which the undistinguishing hand of blind admiration, is ever ready to bestow. Too often have I commiserated with my poor crest fallen friend, covered with disgraceful wounds, weeping over his mangled reputation, wreathing with the torture of his feelings; too often have I witnessed the deep inflicted poison of female severity, not to tremble at the missiles of this formidable enemy. Too oft have I been stunned with the shouts of their triumph at the blushing torture of a confounded victim, not to dread an encounter with this merciless phalanx. The more harmless and inoffensive the captive, the greater their triumph, the more

relentless their torture. The amorous, unsuspecting gallant, is artfully decoyed by the soft song of the siren, or the delusive wiles of the sorceress; lulled into secure repose, by some siren draught of flattery, the attack is commenced, the blushing victim is at length released, tortured, wounded, mangled, and disgraced.

Such is the strange female propensity of the present day. Such is the mistaken sort of our modern belles. Such is the destructive murdering penchant of the witty, the *amiable* Fatima. Fatima's person is almost unexceptionable. Her heart I believe is pure, though perhaps a little tinctured with the dark colouring of malice. That her mind might not belie the animated expression of her countenance, nature originally bestowed on her a lively penetration, which by a good education has been improved into a most subtle sagacity, and generated a copious fund of humor. Her taste was refined by the very hand of nature. Yet, with all these alluring accomplishments, Fatima, though admired for her vivacity, cannot, I am persuaded, boast the esteem of a single friend. By her indiscriminate severity, at least *apparently* malicious, she has foolishly forfeited her natural claim to the love and admiration of the world. Such is her insatuated propensity for satire, that the commencement of hostilities is always coeval with the commencement of intimacy. A friendly tender of the peaceful olive branch is to her the deadly signal to unsheath the keen edged sword of satire, which she scorns to return to its scabbard till glutted with the blood of her admirer's reputation, and the tender cord of union is forever severed asunder. Such is her insatiable thirst for the applause of the witting, that she will not only sacrifice the feelings of a friend, and torture his sensibility by a barbarous and *publick* impeachment of characters, but will even descend to the most vulgar ribaldry, the most indelicate allusions, merely to excite a simpering smile on the vacant brow, of passive admiration. Should the humbled victim presume to retort, the ministers of vengeance are marshalled in her eyes,

eyes, nor is the scorpion scourge withdrawn, till the melancholy dirge of death has appeased the fury of the blood thirstily assailing. Such is the glorious triumph of the witty Fatima. Such are the glorious conquests of the fair; yet far less glorious than the

conquests of the heart: Let the ruthless Amazonian delight in the laurels of war, while the softer heroines of Columbia shall rule in the warfare of love, and contend for the flourishing myrtles of Venus.

The YOUNG BRAMIN.

## GENERAL POLITICKS.

### *The DIFFERENCE between ARBITRARY POWER and SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY.*

[By Monsieur DUQUET.]

**S**OVEREIGN power, which is not degenerated neither from its origin nor final scope, is to govern by the laws, to regulate itself by them, and to look on every thing as interdicted, which those laws forbid. Thus the prince and the laws command the same thing. Authority is not divided. The prince's example does not enfeeble the laws, and the laws do not condemn the prince's conduct. But arbitrary power prescribes its will for laws, and its conduct for rule. Its authority is established by division from the publick law. It despises the authority of the laws, and the laws condemn the abuse it makes of its power.

Sovereign power reunites all that is wise and prudent in the states, and thinks and acts as if the republick itself thought and acted in person: It is at once its soul, its interpreter, its head, and its arms. But arbitrary power looks upon the state as an alien, and a separate body, whose interests are often separate from, and often contrary to its interests. A tyrant is always jealous of the state; fears its growth; pines at its advantages: Tries by all secret means to weaken the hands of the people, and when force does not promise success, he employs all his cunning and art against it as against his greatest rival.

The prince that governs well, considers himself as the shepherd of his

flock: He watches to preserve his people from their enemies: He endeavours to make his yoke and the laws easy to them: He places his supreme pleasure in seeing them flourish and increase: And exposes himself with cheerful undaunted courage to protect them. But arbitrary power considers the people only as a herd to be sacrificed to its will. It takes care of them, but it is to eat them up: It feeds them, but it is for itself: It not only fleeces them and sucks their milk, but it sucks their blood and marrow; it treats them as beings of another species, made only for its pleasure. A good prince only considers his elevation as an honourable servitude, which by raising him above all, charges him with the care of all. He knows that authority is not given for his sake to whom it is entrusted, but in their behalf who are to obey it; and that his greatest happiness consists in dispensing his authority to them with ease and success. But arbitrary power thinks all to be due to itself, and that it owes nothing to any other but what it pleases. It considers authority as born with it, incorporate with it, and natural to it. It reigns for the pleasure of reigning, and for no other end. Grandeur and power are its only aim: It has no concern for the good of others; but tramples them under its feet, if they stand in the way of his ambition, or domination.

### DIVERTING INSTANCE of INDIAN RETALIATION.

**A**BOUT 40 years ago, when these Americans did not know the Europeans, a traveller penetrated into their country, made them ac-

quainted with fire arms, and sold them muskets and gunpowder: they went a hunting and got great plenty of game, and of course many furs.

Another



Another traveller went thither some time after with ammunition ; but the Indians being still provided, they did not care to barter with the Frenchman, who invented a very odd trick, in order to sell his powder, without much troubling his head with the consequences that might result from his imposture to his countrymen. He thought he had done a great action in deceiving these poor people.

As the Indians are naturally curious, they were desirous of knowing how powder, which they call grain, was made in France. The traveller made them believe that it was sown in savannas, and that they had crops of it as of indigo or millet in America.

The Missouris were pleased with the discovery, and sowed all the gun powder which they had left, which obliged them to buy that of the Frenchman, who got a considerable quantity of beaver skins for it, and afterwards went down the river to the Illinois, where M. de Tonti commanded.

The Missouris went from time to time to the savanna, to see if the powder was growing : they had placed a guard there to hinder the wild beasts from spoiling the field ; but they soon found out the Frenchman's trick : It must be observed that the Indians can be deceived but once, and they always remember it. Accordingly they were resolved to be re-

venge upon the first Frenchman that should come to them. Soon after the hopes of profit excited the traveller to send his partner to the Missouris, with goods proper for their commerce ; they soon found out that this Frenchman was associated with the man who had imposed upon them ; however, they dissembled the trick which his predecessor had played. They gave him the publick hut which was in the middle of the village, to deposit his bales in, and when they were all laid out to view, the Missouris came in, confusedly, and all those who had been foolish enough to sow gun powder, took away some goods ; so the poor Frenchman was rid of all his bales at once, but without any equivalent from the Indians. He complained much of these proceedings and laid his grievances before the great Chief, who answered him very gravely, that he should have justice done him, but for that purpose he must wait for the *gun powder harvest*, his subjects having sown that commodity by the advice of his countryman ; that he might believe upon the word of a sovereign, that after the harvest was over, he would order a general hunt ; and that all the skins of wild beasts that would be taken should be given him in return for the important secret which the other Frenchman had taught them.

### METHOD of RAISING CALVES without MILK.

[Communicated by Mr. BURN, to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in Great Britain ; for which he received their Gold Medal.]

**I**N two or three days after they are calved, I take the calves from the cows, and put them in a house by themselves. I then give them a kind of water gruel, composed of barley about one third, and two thirds of oats, ground together very fine. I then sift the mixture through a very fine sieve ; put it into the quantity of water (mentioned below) and boil it half an hour, when I take it off the fire, and let it remain till it is milk warm. I then give each calf about a quart in the morning, and the same quantity

in the evening ; and increase it, as the calf grows older. It requires very little trouble to make them drink it. After the calves have had this diet for about a week or ten days, I tie up a little bundle of hay ; and put it in the middle of the house ; which they will, by degrees, come to eat. I also put a little of the meal above mentioned in a small trough for them, to eat occasionally ; which I find of great service to them. I keep them in this manner till they are of proper age to turn out to graze ; before which they must be  
at

at least two months old. Therefore the sooner I get them in the spring, the better.

About a quart of the above meal, mixed with three gallons of water, is sufficient for twelve calves in the morning, and the same quantity in the evening. I increase the quantity

in proportion as they grow older. By this method I have reared between fifty and sixty beasts within these four years; forty of which I have now in my possession; having sold off the others, as they became of a proper age; and by the same method calves may be reared with a trifling expence.

## IMPROVED PLASTER for BUILDING CHIMNIES.

SOME years since a Mr. Conrow, of New Jersey, built a chimney to a house for his brother; in the doing of which, he mixed in the stuff with which he plastered the inside of the chimney, a certain quantity of salt. The quantity is unknown, and the person is now dead. It is said the chimney has never been swept, nor been set on fire, nor has it ever been foul, as the soot has been always falling from the chimney on the hearth on every damp or giving day.

As many houses take fire first in the chimneys, and so communicate to other houses or buildings, it must, I think, be an object worthy of atten-

tion. I could therefore wish you would cause this information to be published in the papers, to the end, that different persons making experiments as to the proportion of salt, &c. to be used for such plastering, the real quantity or proportion may be found out. I am informed, that if people who have stoves fixed in their houses already built, were to wash the inside of the chimnies, from time to time, with strong brine, as high as they could reach, it would have a good effect, and if not, clear it of its glazing, occasioned by such stoves, would prevent its taking fire with ease.

[Letter to Amer. Phil. Soc.]

## TRAGICK STORY of ABDULLAH and ZARIMA, at the SIEGE of BOCHARA.

[From the Arabian Writers.]

IN the beginning of the 11th century, Abderama, the last descendant of the Samanian family, who reigned over the territory of Bucharra, was besieged in his capital of Bochara by Mamood the Great, who afterwards reduced all India to his command. This mighty conqueror, who may be stiled the Alexander of the Arabian Historians, made twelve irruptions into India, and in each expedition swept away as much wealth, and made as great devastation of the human species, as Nadir Shah in his. Mamood was the son of the usurper Subuctaghi, who expelled the father of Abderama from Samarcand, and reduced his empire to the possession of Bochara only and its dependencies.

Such was the formidable general who sat down with his forces before Bochara, and such the hereditary en-

mity of these inveterate opponents: Abderama therefore had no resource but to defend his citadel to the last extremity. Disabled by his age from actual service, he put the garrison under command of a valiant Captain named Abdullah. This young prince was of the noble house of Katiba, the general of the Caliph Osman, who conquered great Bucharra, for that victorious Mahomedan. Abdullah was the most accomplished personage of his time, of admirable qualities, and matchless intrepidity: In vain he challenged Mamood to decide the fate of Bochara by single combat; he was also beloved by Zarima, daughter of Abderama, and sole heiress of his crown. The beauty of this Princess was celebrated through all the East; more rhapsodies have been composed and chaunted in the praises of Zarima, than

than even Helen gave a subject to: Our language cannot reach the descriptions of these florid writers; the whole creation has been culled for objects to set in some comparison with Zarima; but as the fire of their imaginations would seem like phrensy to ours, we shall not risque a fall by following them in their flights.

In a furious rally made upon the army of the besiegers, Abdallah at the head of the Bocharians, had singled out the person of Mamood, and pushed his horse up to that on which Mamood was fighting: the shock was furious on both sides; Abdallah received the point of his opponent's lance in his side, and Mamood was struck from his saddle to the ground by the battle axe of Abdallah: The combatants rushed in to cover their fallen general, and victory was snatched out of the grasp of the brave Bocharian, who fell back wounded among his companions, and retreated undisturbed into the town after a furious slaughter of the foe.

Whether Mamood was discouraged by the obstinacy of the Bocharians, or, as some historians insinuate, was daunted by this attack, which he had so narrowly escaped from, so it was, that he let the command of the siege devolve upon his general Kamhi, and at the head of a scouring party made incursions into the country, to lay it waste with fire and sword, and break up the supplies of Bochara.

Kamhi had seen the beautiful Zarima; he had been in Abderama's court before Mamood's invasion, and to see the princess was to be enamoured. No sacrifice could be too great for Kamhi to obtain a prize so much above all computation in the heated fancy of a lover: He secretly imparted to Abderama the conditions on which he would betray his trust, and expose the army he commanded to inevitable destruction.

If these conditions staggered the aged monarch on the score of honour, so did they on the side of interest. To save his crown and city was a tempting offer, and the divided heart of Abderama was not more agitated as a monarch for the impending danger of his throne, than it was agonized as a

man for the daily sufferings of his faithful people. He submitted to receive Kamhi into the town, and to treat with him in person on the subject of his proposal. Abdallah, from whom this was to be concealed, was now recovering from his wound, but incapable of service for a time. It was proposed by Kamhi to exchange hostage against hostage, and Abdallah was instructed to meet him in the depth of night with one companion on each side; each general was to exchange armour on the spot, and so to pass their respective sentinels; and mutual secrecy was pledged between both parties.

There was no difficulty in persuading the generous Abdallah to this enterprize, Abderama giving him to understand, that the meeting was to adjust the payment of a sum of money, which Kamhi was to receive for betraying the army he commanded before Bochara: The transaction was to be kept a profound secret even from Zarima. The unsuspecting Abdallah repaired to his rendezvous at the appointed hour, without taking leave of the princess, and Kamhi with his associate passed the city guard unquestioned in the habit of his rival. He hastened without a moment's loss to the palace of the old king, and expounding to him the plan he had devised for securing the performance of his part of the contract, nothing now remained but for Abderama to engage his daughter to make a sacrifice, which severe and difficult as it was, he thought he might depend upon her piety and publick spirit for complying with. In this hope he immediately repaired to her chamber, where he found her reposing on her couch; he threw himself at her feet in an agony of tears, and in the most supplicating posture, adjured her to arise and save her father, her country and herself, from immediate destruction. Roused from her sleep, the beauteous Zarima immediately demanded the reason of this solemn adjuration, and what it was that she could do to gain those glorious ends. Emulate the magnanimity of Abdallah, replied the father; resign Abdallah, that as heroic youth, to save this sinking



sinking city from destruction, has now resigned his Zarima. Astonishment had now deprived her of the power of utterance, and Abderama proceeded without interruption to expose to her the whole purport of his treaty with Kamhi, and the conditions on which alone Bochara might be saved, and Mamood's army betrayed into his hands. He protested to her that Abdullah had been a party to this treaty, that he had left the city forever, and to convince her of it, he was ready to produce Kamhi in the very habit which her lover had exchanged with him, for the purpose of bringing him to an interview with her, and concluding the agreement.

The father prevailed, Kamhi took possession of his beautiful, but reluctant victim; and Abderama made a sacrifice more painful than that of Eurystheus, or Agamemnon when they immolated their daughters. With the first dawn of morning Kamhi repaired to the army, and began to set on foot the project he had concerted with Abderama. When he had given out his orders for dividing and disposing the troops in such a manner as was best adapted to his design, he gave the signal agreed upon with the king for the fall: The whole garrison was put in motion on this occasion, and Abderama determined once more to shew himself to his army, and command in person. Every thing had been so prepared on the part of Kamhi, that the impression which the Bocharians made upon the besiegers, was immediate, and the slaughter became universal; nothing could have saved them from complete destruction, but the unexpected appearance of Mamood and his army in this seasonable moment for their relief. As Mamood's troops were composed entirely of cavalry, he flew into action with amazing rapidity; the fainting spirits of the soldiers revived at the sight of their victorious chief; his well known voice rallied their broken ranks, and they turned upon their pursuers with redoubled fury: Even the guard that had been planted upon Abdullah, now ran to their arms, and joined the action. The army of Abderama, no longer supported by the valour and

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conduct of their favourite general, began to give way, and retreat in disorder to the city: In this instant Abdullah rushed from his tent, and presented himself to the eyes of the dispirited Bocharians; the army sent up a shout of joy, the aged Abderama sunk into his arms, covered with blood and expiring with his wounds; life just served him to exclaim, my son, my son! and then forsook him; his attendants bore him off to a litter in the rear; whilst Abdullah turned the faces of his soldiers on the foe, and pressed into the action where it was hottest.

The conflict became terrible, every inch of ground was obstinately disputed, and the combatants on either side fell by whole ranks, as if resolved upon maintaining the contest to the last man. Night at length put an end to the undecided fight, and Abdullah led off his surviving followers into the city without an attempt on the part of Mamood to pursue him. His wound in the side which was not yet healed, burst open by the violence of his exertions in the action, and he had received others under which he found himself sinking, and which he had reason to believe were mortal: In this extremity he lost not a moment's time in betaking himself to his beloved Zarima: His strength just served him to present himself before her, and to fall exhausted with his wounds at her feet. Terrible interview! Zarima was expiring; she had taken poison. The supplications of an aged father, the deliverance of a suffering city, the salvation of an ancient empire, and, above all, the example, as she believed, of her betrothed Abdullah, had prevailed with this heroick princess to sacrifice herself to the arms of the detested Kamhi: The contract had been fulfilled upon her father's part, but to survive it was more than she engaged for, and an indignity which her nature could not submit to. As soon as the battle joined, she put her resolution in action, and swallowed the mortal draught. Life just sufficed her to relate this dismal tale to the dying Abdullah, and to receive the account from his lips of the deception which

Abderama

Abderama had put upon him. The body of her dead father was now brought into the palace ; she cast a look upon it, but was speechless : fainting and in the article of death,

she dropt into the arms of Abdullah : Her head fell upon his breast just as it was heaving with the last long drawn sigh, that slopt his heart forever.

## M A X I M S.

[By JOHN CASPER LAVATER, author of APHORISMS ON MAN, just published.]

**T**HE poor, who envies not the rich, and can spare something for him that is poorer, is in the realms of humanity, a king of kings.

A whisper can dispel the slumbers of hatred and love.

The moral enthusiast, who in the maze of his refinements loses or despises the plain paths of honesty and duty, is on the brink of crimes.

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence—forget it—forgive it—but keep him inexorably at a distance who offered it.

A gift—its kind, its value and appearance ; the silence or the pomp

that attends it ; the stile in which it reaches you—may decide the dignity or vulgarity of the giver.

Roughness in friendship is at least as disgusting as an offensive breath from a beautiful mouth—the rough may perhaps be trusty, sincere, secret—but he is a fool if he expects delicacy from others, and a hypocrite if he pretends to it himself.

Genius always gives its best at first—prudence at last.

Contemptuous airs are pledges of a contemptible heart.

He is surely most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE PHRASE "NATIVE COUNTRY."

[By Monsieur DE VOLTAIRE.]

**H**AS a Jew, then, any native country ? If he is born at Coimbra, he is born among a set of ignorant wretches who will pester him with absurd arguments, to which he would answer in terms as absurd if he durst answer at all. He is watched by the Inquisitors, who will burn him for refusing to eat bacon, and by that means become master of his property. Is Coimbra then his country ? Can he be so passionately fond of Coimbra ? Can he say as the Horatii in Corneille, *Mon cher pays et mon premier amour— Mourir pour lapatrie est une si digne sort, Qu'or briguera en foule une si belle mort.*

Is Jerusalem his country ? He has heard from some vague report that his ancestors, such as they were, inhabited that barren, rocky region, which borders on a miserable desert, and is now inhabited by the Turks, who get nothing by it. Jerusalem is not his country. He has no country, nor a foot of ground that he can call his own.

The Geber, more ancient and more respectable than the Jew, the

slave of the Turk, or the Persian of the Mogul, can he call a few piles of stones, which he has erected secretly on the mountains his country ?

The Armenians, who pass their lives in wandering over the East in the capacity of brokers, have these any country peculiarly dear to them ? Their purse and their pocket book is all the country they have.

In the European nations, all those murderers by trade, who let out their services and sell their blood to the first prince that will pay them, have they any country ? Not so much, surely, as the bird of prey that returns at night to the hole of the rock where his mother built her nest.

Shall the monks presume to say that they have any country ? Their country, they tell you, is heaven. And I am contented. I never knew they had any on earth.

With what propriety could a Greek make use of this term, *country*, who is ignorant that there ever were such persons as Miltiades and Agesilaus, and

and who knows only that he is the slave of a Janissary, who is the slave of an Aga, who is the slave of a Bashaw, who is the slave of a Visir, who is the slave of a being whom he calls the Grand Turk.

What is it then that a man can properly call his country? Is it not a good estate with a good house upon it, of which the possessor can say, these fields that I cultivate, and this house which I have built, are my own. I

live under the protection of laws which no tyrant can infringe. When those, who, like me, are possessed of lands and houses assemble for their common interest, I am part of the whole, a part of the community, a part of the sovereignty. This is my country. All else loses the idea of an habitation of men, and more properly may be termed a stable of horses, that, at the pleasure of the keeper, undergo the discipline of the whip.

### THE TEST of GOODNESS.—AN APOLOGUE.

**R**EAL goodness consists in doing good to our enemies. Of this truth the following apologue may serve for an illustration.

A certain father of a family, advanced in years, being desirous of settling his worldly matters, divided his property between his three sons.

Nothing now remains (said he to them) but a diamond of great value; this I have determined to appropriate to which ever of you, shall within three months, perform the best action.

His three sons accordingly departed different ways, and returned by the limited time. On presenting themselves before their judge, the eldest thus began.

Father (said he) during my absence I found a stranger so circumstanced, that he was under a necessity of entrusting me with the whole of his fortune. He had no written security from me, nor could he possibly bring any proof, any evidence whatever of the deposit: Yet I faithfully returned to him every shilling. Was there not something commendable in this action?

Thou hast done what was incumbent upon thee to do, my son, (replied the old man): the man who could

have acted otherways were unworthy to live; for honesty is a duty; thy action is an action of justice, not of goodness.

On this the second son advanced.

In the course of my travels (said he,) I came to a lake, in which I beheld a child struggling with death: I plunged into it and saved his life in the presence of a number of the neighbouring villagers, all of whom can attest the truth of what I assert.

It was well done (interrupted the old man) you have only obeyed the dictates of humanity.

At length the youngest of the three came forward.

I happened (said he) to meet my mortal enemy, who having bewildered himself in the dead of night, had imperceptibly fallen asleep upon the brink of a frightful precipice. The least motion would infallibly have plunged him headlong into the abyss; and though his life was in my hands, yet with every necessary precaution, I awaked him, and removed him from his danger.

Ah, my son! (exclaimed the venerable good man with transport, while he pressed him to his heart) to thee belongs the diamond—well hast thou deserved it.

### NATURAL HISTORY of the TARANTULA.

[From H. SWINBURNE'S Travels.]

**T**HE Tarantula is a spider of the third species of Linnaeus' fourth family, with eight eyes, placed four, two and two; its colour commonly a

very dark grey, but varies according to age and food. The bulk of its fore part is almost double that of the hind part; the back of its neck raised

—ed



ed high, and its leg short and thick. It lives in bare fields, where the lands are fallow, but not very hard; and from its antipathy to damp and shade, chooses for its residence the rising part of the ground facing the east. Its dwelling is about four inches deep, and half an inch wide; at the bottom it is curved, and there the insect sits in wet weather, and cuts its way out, if water gains upon it. It weaves a net at the mouth of the hole. These spi-

ders do not live quite a year. In July they quit their skin, and proceed to propagation, which, from a mutual distrust, as they frequently devour one another, is a work undertaken with great circumspection. They lay about 730 eggs, which are hatched in the spring; but the parent does not live to see her progeny, having expired early in the winter. The Ichneumon fly is their most formidable enemy.

## The ABSURDITIES of GENIUS.—A BRITISH TALE.

[Founded on Fact.]

IT is a hard task, cried poor Frank Dudley, one morning, rubbing his swollen eyes, and his wife pushing him out of bed—it is a hard task to rise to one's pen with an aching heart, and an empty purse—But Mr. Smatter must be obeyed—must have three essays in one day. On *Love*, with an unfeeling termagant I hate!—On *Domestic Felicity*, with her tongue dinning in my ears, and six helpless innocents calling aloud for bread!—On the *Pleasures of Society*, with a coat worn to the thread, and my acquaintance thunning me in the street.

Such was the ejaculation of my friend, as the clock struck six, and as I entered his aerial mansion. It was an early visit; but our former intimacy rendered an apology needless. Does the reader wish to know his history? He does. I see in it that indignant blush, which virtuous abilities, sinking under adversity, fail not to excite in the liberal and humane—and I will not fail to disappoint him. Some evil planet surely presided at the birth of Frank. Soon almost as he could speak, he was remarkable for three grand absurdities; a *refined imagination*, an *exquisite sensibility*, and an *ingenious simplicity of manners*—absurdities which, as the world goes, are the certain forerunners of a thousand more.

With these characteristicks, and with an intimate knowledge of books, a total ignorance of things, did Frank launch into the world. To pass for what he really was, a man of superior understanding, was the chief ambition

of Frank—let us mark his success. Tired of an inglorious activity, it was his wish to obtain a military post; and for this purpose he solicited the patronage of his neighbour, Sir George Stanley. Lady Stanley pronounced that Frank was a most accomplished young fellow, because he happened to have a handsome leg, and a sprightly countenance; Sir George, that he was a very booby, because he never once spoke or thought as he did. The Lady paid many warm compliments to him upon his understanding, to all which Frank seemed to be as insensible as the chair on which he sat. Sir George put a manuscript into his hands, with something like a hint that it was his own production. It was upon the Art of War; and Frank returned the copy with his opinion, that the author—and he sneered—that the author might perhaps have some knowledge of what related to peace, but that truly he knew nothing of war.

No man possessed more influence at Court than Sir George; and Frank was daily in expectation of having his commission filled up.—With what surprise did he take up the Gazette, and find that his patron had substituted *Tom Whistle* in his place. Tom had read Sir George's manuscript with raptures of admiration; and had lavished upon his lady all those minutiae of politeness, which the sex expect, and think they have a right to command. Frank considered it as beneath the dignity of a man, to pay a compliment at the expense of truth, and he lost his commission.

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His hopes of preferment are now blasted. Naturally fond of society, he resolves to repair to London, there to make himself happy with a choice set of cordial friends.—Cordial friends in London! it is plain he had never been there.

Of these, he soon attached himself particularly to *Bob Hazzard*. Bob appears before him, one morning, with a very rueful countenance; and Frank has too much sensibility not to inquire into the sorrow of his friend. 'Tis a trifle; nothing more than a cool hundred the other day at the billiard table, for which he had engaged his honour, and was unaccountably disappointed of certain remittances. Why, (said our hero to himself) was money given to us, but to satisfy our own wants, and to relieve the distresses of our neighbours? In less than an hour, Bob is supplied with the amount of his loss, without either receipt or memorandum: Receipts and memorandums were never meant for gentlemen and friends.

I am now, thought Frank, with a secret triumph, secure of at least *one* friend. But Frank thought like a fool. He had already taken leave of his money and his friend. With men of wit did our hero next associate; nor was it long before he became the critical umpire of every critical dispute. A comedy was submitted to his inspection, and he delivered his sentiments upon it, with all the severity of a critick, and with all the candour of a friend. The piece had intrinsic merit; and he advised the poet to disregard the false taste of the town; to cut off several superfluous shoots; to render the scenes more connected; to create a little more business; and in his dialogue to be more attentive to the noble simplicity of nature, than to the fimsy affectation of wit and sentiment. The poet submitted to the superiour judgment of his friend, and his play was refused. He appealed to the world by the publication of it, and the world rewarded him by a purchase of twenty copies.

Frank was tired of giving counsel; but our poet was not tired of writing plays. His next performance seemed

to be a mere jumble of incidents, equally unmeaning and unconnected: Yet Frank was afraid to dissuade him from exhibiting it, and the play was hiffed. His reputation for taste was now destroyed. Strange! thought Frank, as if such things had not happened every day. Strange! thought he, I am condemned when I give my opinion, and I am condemned when I withhold it!

Sick of poets, and of poetasters, our hero now resolved to confine himself to the company of men of learning, of solid knowledge. Yet was the company of these still more insupportable, than that of his last associates. The former were eternally on the hunt for flashes of wit and merriment; forever anxious to set the table on a roar.—The latter sententious as oracles, or silent as the dead, but when some sage remark worthy of communication occurred to them, and indeed it was not often that they opened their lips.

A soul congenial with his own, Frank had still searched for in vain among the men. As his last resource, he connected himself with a society of female criticks, and he found himself as much disappointed as ever. All the ideas of his new friends were generally limited to one favourite topic, which they would divide, and subdivide into an endless labyrinth of abstract speculation. When he strove to display his wit he appeared stupid, when he strove to maintain an argument pedantick. In a word, Frank could not please; yet Frank was not to learn, that all the eloquence of a Cicero, never yet proved a recommendation in the eyes of the fair.

Thus, with all his abilities, which ought to have endeared him to the heart of man, poor Frank Dudley was hardly cured of one absurd notion before he was seized with another. He now reflected that it was high time to think of a wife; that there was no enjoyment like that of mutual love; and he determined to canvass the merit of all his female acquaintances. The more he canvassed the more he was bewildered, for love is a stranger to the insipidity of deliberation. At length introduced by accident to a Miss

*At all,*

*At-all*, he became instantly enamoured, not of her charms, for indeed she possessed none; but of her intolerable caprice, her impertinent affectation. Frank, happy in his choice, flattered himself that her want of beauty would exempt him from the torments of jealousy. Misguided man! little did he know, or if he knew, did he reflect, that the most ordinary women are generally the most coquetish, that their every look and gesture is designed; that they take the same trouble for the improvement of their ugly faces, that an industrious farmer does for that of a barren spot of ground, of which he is willing to make the most. These assiduities to please, deny it as we will, are seldom unattended with success, for vanity is a passion, which may be veiled, but cannot be concealed; may be checked but never can be eradicated from the human heart.

Our hero presently found himself surrounded with rivals, and unhappy; could find no relief but in marriage. In a word, Miss *At-all* after a few affected delays, condescended to become Mrs. Dudley.

Tired of the vanities of the town, and disgusted with the conduct of his wife, Frank now determines to return to his estate in the country, and madam is at length prevailed upon to accompany him. He is shocked at the supercilious carriage of some neighbours, at their jealousy of, and distant behaviour to each other. In the view of compromising their differences, he

invites all the gentlemen of the county to dine with him; insists on seeing them often at Dudley house; and Dudley house becomes the daily resort of every *Squireling* for 20 miles round. One of his guests, in the heat of conversation, took occasion to observe, one day, that Frank had made an encroachment upon his ground. Our hero denied the charge, and obviated the gentleman's mistake: The other persisted, and on the morrow commenced an action against him. Rather than quarrel with a friend, Frank resigns the litigated spot, and carries his plaintiff home with him upon a visit. In less than two months, Frank finds himself involved in twenty law suits.

Distracted at the villany of the world, Frank is now bent upon disposing of his estate. He puts it up to sale, receives the money, and is at a loss how to dispose of it. An uncle, in the West India trade, advises him to launch it upon his bottom, and Frank having neglected to insure himself, receives intelligence soon after that he is not worth a shilling. With a wife, and six helpless children, what shall our unfortunate hero do? The feelings of a father withheld his hand from suicide, but poverty and contempt broke his heart.

Peace be to thy manes, O Frank!  
Light lay the turf upon thy head!  
Thou hadst many virtues: Thou hadst many foibles. These deserved pity; those respect. They met with neither.

## USEFUL INFORMATION.

*Monfieur de Tboffe's mode of destroying insects which attack Fruit Trees.*

THIS gentleman having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals infested with vermin, destroyed these vermin without hurting the animal, it induced him to try the experiment on several kinds of tree lice and other insects; all of which it killed, without injuring the trees. He then mixed some oil of turpentine with fine earth, so as to make it incorporate well, and added water, stirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a considerable

degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped several branches of fruit trees, covered with insects, which were entirely destroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the branch, fruit, or leaves.

*A new discovered remedy for the scurvy in the Gums.*

TAKE half a pint of red sage tea; add a piece of allum as big as the size of a large nutmeg, and as much bole armoniack; of honey a table spoonful; the same of vinegar; set it on a slow fire, until the allum is dissolved; wash



wash the mouth often. If the teeth are loose, add more vinegar and allum, with port wine.

*To prevent Grubs from ascending Fruit Trees to deposit their eggs.*

TAKE a strip of sheep skin, about one inch wide, with the wool on it at full length; scrape the rough bark off the tree, and nail the skin around it, keeping the woolly side out; if it get matted in foul weather, comb it out. Whenever the grubs begin to crawl, the skin may be taken off, and laid up for another season.

*To render the Leather of Boots, Shoes, &c. impervious to water.*

A PINT of boiled linseed oil; a half pound of mutton suet; six ounces clean bees wax; four ounces resin; melt and incorporate these together, and when milk warm, rub the liquid well upon the leather before the fire, first taking care it be perfectly dry.

*Earl Dundonald's method of purifying common Salt.*

COMMON salt usually contains an admixture of magnesian and vitriolick salts, which diminish its good qualities both as a seasoner and preserver of food. These cannot be removed by the common processes, without more expense and difficulty than economical purposes will allow. But his Lordship's invention possesses a wonderful degree of facility and accuracy. It is simply this,

Let any quantity of salt be put into a conical vessel, with a small hole

at the bottom, and placed in a moderate heat: Pour a saturated solution of salt, boiling hot, into the vessel, and it will gradually pass through the hole, without dissolving any of the common salt, though it will carry off a large proportion of the other salts with which it is usually contaminated: Make a brine with some of the purified salt, and repeat the process a second time. This may again be repeated at pleasure, till the required degree of purity is obtained. Each washing carries off nine tenths of the salts which render the mass impure; so that after one washing, the impurity is one tenth, after the second one hundredth; after the third one thousandth part of its original quality.

*To preserve Vinegar.*

IT is only necessary to put vinegar into a well tinned kettle, and make it boil for a quarter of a minute, over a strong fire. It is then to be immediately bottled carefully; or, if any one should be afraid of tin being pernicious to health, he may fill his bottles first, and put them into a kettle full of water upon the fire: After the water has boiled about an hour, the bottles are taken out of the pot, and corked. The vinegar thus boiled will keep for several years, as well in open air, as in half filled bottles, without growing turbid or mucilaginous. It likewise may be used with advantage for pharmaceutical purposes, instead of common vinegar; for the compound vinegars, (if not prepared with distilled vinegar) soon grow turbid, and lose their acidity.

## SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

\*\*\*\* THE tear of the morning hangs on the thorn and impearls the rose. In the day of my joy, my cheek was likened to the blushing beauty of that flower; and though it has long since lost its crimson, it still retains a partial similitude; for the tear is on it. But, alas! no cheering sun exhales my sorrow: and the crystal which stole forth in the morning of my eye lids, holds its place at the midnight hour.

"And is love, said I, the canker worm that has preyed on thy beauty? Does that torturing passion make thee shed the ceaseless tear?"

No, replied Lucilla—Love gave me all its choicest blessings. During five years I rioted in them; and this world was a heaven to me. William, it is true, is no more; but he died in the field of honour—he is recorded with those heroes who fought and fell for their Country. I bathed his wounds,

his

his last words blessed me, and his expiring sigh was breathed forth in my bosom. I wept the briny tears of honest sorrow, but I had my consolation, my William loved none but me ; and he still lived in the blessed image which he left me of himself.

It was my duty, and soon became my sole delight, to point out to my darling boy the path in which his sire had trodden, and to infill into his tender mind an emulation of parental

virtues. His young breast felt the glowing flame ; and he was wont to weep when I led him to the grave which glory had dug for his father.

But he too is taken from me—he slept beneath this turf which I adorn with flowers ; Here my fancy feeds my sorrow ; and this sacred shrine of affliction I shall daily visit, till weary nature conduct me to my husband and my child. \* \* \* \*

## M A R I A N A.—A CHARACTER.

**I**F a female lives to the age of thirty years unmarried, the world in general honours her with the appellation of an old maid. This is by almost every one thought as a reproach, without considering whether there may not be reasons which have obliged her to remain single, proceeding sometimes from prudence, sometimes from disappointment.

Mariana is arrived at the period of life above stated ; she possesses great natural sense, and has a mind formed for friendship and society. She sympathizes in the distresses, and feels the woes that are incident to humanity. Being bred up in the paths of domestick economy, she is a perfect pattern of prudence and frugality, but although she is careful, still she is disinterested, and would scorn a state of servile dependence ; she is truly pious and benevolent, and her hand is ever open to relieve the wants of those, whom Providence has placed in so low a state as to depend for support on the charity of their fellow creatures.

She is sprung from a numerous family, and wisely prefers a maintenance from her own industry, to living at home in plenty and at ease with a father, who is both willing and able to provide for her ; thus like the prudent ant, she takes care against the time of need ; and should Providence so order it, that her father should leave this life, she can genteely support herself, without becoming a burthen to her friends and relations.

Can a woman like this be doomed not to enjoy the pleasures of the married state ? Can a female like her be

neglected ? No, I should think it was impossible ; for her character in almost every respect is truly amiable and worthy of imitation ; yet she has some faults, some few imperfections, which rather cast a shade over her bright qualifications ; the purest of beings are not without, the most upright of beings are liable to error. When she praises, it is with all the sincerity of a friend ; but when she reproves, it is with all the bitterness of an enemy, and because she is honest enough to tell any one of their faults to their face, she thinks she is entitled to speak against their backs. This is not acting with the generosity that is expected from a person of so liberal a mind as Mariana ; it is generous to be silent when the name of any one is brought up ; for if we cannot say any thing to their praise, we need not strive to depreciate them in the opinion of others. Perfection is not the lot of humanity ; mankind may endeavour to act right—but, alas ! how far short do their endeavours fall off from the rules of reason and religion. The reason of her remaining single, I do not profess to know, but should judge, that merit like hers could not have been neglected ; but if it does proceed from neglect, blush, ye men, and those virtues which you deserve not to possess. But that I dare say is not the case ; her amiable qualities would shine even in the lowest abyss of obscurity ; but it may proceed from prudence ; her careful temper perhaps would shudder at the prospect of want and think she may live better and more comfortable by herself, than in the hands of the

the hymeneal state : Disappointed she may be supposed to have been ; but as I know not the history of her life, I cannot pretend to say ; I can only write from that which falls under my observation ; she appears to me to

possess many qualifications that would render the connubial state permanently happy, and which now delight the small circle of friends, who have the honour and happiness of her acquaintance.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF EDUCATION, at ST. PETERSBURG.

[By the celebrated Philanthropist, Mr. HOWARD.]

ON a rising ground at a little distance from Petersburg, and on the south side of the river Neva, there is a stately pile of publick buildings, originally designed for a Convent ; but, ever since the year 1764, converted by the Empress Catharine the II. into a publick establishment for educating the female nobility of Russia, and a limited number of commoners. The sleeping rooms and dining halls in these buildings are remarkable lofty and airy, having large galleries round them ; and adjoining to the buildings there are spacious gardens and barns which extend to the banks of the river. The number of the children of nobility on this establishment is 200, and the number of the children of commoners or peasants was limited to 240 in the year 1770 ; but since this year it has been increased to 280, by the liberality of General de Boetskoi, the enlightened and liberal director of this, and all other imperial scientific institutions.

The principal regulations of this institution are as follow. The children are admitted between five and six years of age, and continued on the establishment twelve years. They are divided into classes according to their ages, four of nobles with 50 in each class, and four of commoners with 70 in each class. In every third year on the 21st of April, (the birth day of the Empress) 50 children of the nobility, and 70 of commoners are taken in, to replace the same numbers discharged. Before they rise every morning the windows are thrown open to purify the rooms with fresh air.

The first class (dressed in brown, and consisting of children of the youngest ages) rise at seven in the winter, and at six in the summer. Af-

ter being washed and attending prayers, they are taken into the garden where they breakfast, and play about till nine. During their first year each of them is allowed for breakfast, a small loaf of white bread ; and a glass of milk and water ; but after their first year they are allowed no other drink than water. At nine they are called back to the house, and from this hour to eleven are employed in learning the French and Russian languages, knitting, sewing, &c. but care is taken to render all the instruction they receive agreeable, nothing being taught in this establishment by compulsion. Twice in the week they receive lessons in dancing ; and this is a part of education common to all classes, and never discontinued, because reckoned conducive to health. After eleven they return to their play in the garden, where they continue till noon, at which time they are called to a dinner of vegetables, soups, &c. For some months at first they are allowed meat, but they are gradually weaned from it, till at last, while, in this and the next class, it comes to be entirely withheld from them, except in soups, in order to cure them of some cutaneous distempers to which at this age they are subject, and also to prepare them for passing through the hooping cough, measles, and small pox. After dinner they return to the garden, and at four have a repast similar to that of the morning, (viz.) a loaf of bread and a glass of water. Here they continue to divert themselves till seven, when they are called to supper, which consists in summer of preparations of milk, and garden provisions ; and in winter of dried fruit, milk, and grain. It may be proper to add that they read and write standing, and are not allowed to sit



sit down excepting to needle work. In consequence of this management, and of living so much in the air, and being used to exercise and cleanliness, they are seldom known to take cold; and become capable of bearing the severest cold without receiving any harm, their clothing being only a short wadded cloak, whilst others are loaded with furs.

The second class, dressed in blue, enter at about eight years of age, and are obliged to apply closely to writing, drawing, dancing, &c.

The third class, dressed in grey, enter the house at eleven or twelve years of age. They rise at five in the winter, and six in summer; but are called to the house (after breakfasting in the garden) an hour sooner than the children in the first and second classes; because more time is wanted for instructing them in the different branches they are taught, such as drawing, dancing, needle work, turning, vocal and instrumental musick. They are allowed a ball and concert every week, and a taste for books is inspired, by putting them upon copying and reciting from the best authors.

The fourth class, dressed in white, enter at fourteen or fifteen years of age. They are taught tambour work, house keeping, the management of a family, &c. and are initiated into history, geography and natural philoso-

phy. In order to acquire a just education, and to exercise themselves in politeness, and vocal and instrumental musick, they occasionally give balls and little operas to company from Petersburg.

The children of the nobility are distinguished from the children of the commoners, only by wearing a finer camlet of the colours appropriated to the classes; as far as diet, exercise, regimen, &c. are concerned, the method of managing them is the same; but the instruction given the latter, is confined to needle work, reading, house keeping, and such other occupations as are suitable to the humbler walks of life for which they are intended. The children on this foundation enjoy, as might be expected, an uncommon degree of health. Of 51 children of nobility admitted in 1764, and 50 admitted in 1767, and 52 in 1770, none had died in 1781; and of 50 admitted at different times, by particular desire of the Empress, between 1764 and 1780, only two had died in 1781. Of 60 children of commoners admitted in 1767, and 70 in 1770, only seven had died in 1781. But of 60 admitted in 1764, thirteen had died; in consequence, it is supposed, of having been lodged in a part of the buildings which had been just erected, and therefore was not sufficiently dry.

## CEREMONY of a MOLDAVIAN MARRIAGE.

**T**HE young women are concealed from the eyes of men, till the very moment when the ceremony of their marriage is concluded, and they are laid on the nuptial couch. Before that time, they have no other employment but to sigh for the husband that providence shall please to destine them; till then, they enjoy only in imagination the pleasures of love.

The civil contract of marriage is made before witnesses; it is signed by the parents or relations of the parties, without any other formality among the nobles, than the signature of the prince or of the metropolitan. The marriages of the people are made

without contract and without other ceremony than the benediction of the priest. When the day of the marriage ceremony arrives, the young woman is covered with a veil of gold or silver tissue, which descends on all sides in large folds from the top of the head to the waist. Her head is adorned with a plume of black feathers: And in this dress she is led by four women, with slow steps, to the church, like a criminal to punishment. There the priest makes her promise love and fidelity to her future spouse: he joins their hands; makes them both kiss his; and then a hymn is chanted which lasts two hours: After which, the young pair are conducted home

home with a quicker pace and in a less solemn procession. The feast immediately succeeds; the company get drunk; the dance lasts the whole

night; and the bride and bridegroom for the first time see one another, and are then put to bed.

## ACCOUNT of Dr. HENRY MOYES, the BLIND PHILOSOPHER.

[Communicated by Mr. BEW, to the Literary and Philosophical Society, at Manchester.]

**D**R. HENRY MOYES, who occasionally read Lectures on philosophical Chymistry at Manchester,\* like Dr. Saunderson, the celebrated professor of Cambridge, lost his sight, by the small pox, in his early infancy. He never recollected to have seen: But the first traces of memory, I have (says he) are in some confused ideas of the solar system. He had the good fortune to be born in a country where learning of every kind is highly cultivated, and to be brought up in a family devoted to learning.

Possessed of native genius, and ardent in his application, he made rapid advances in various departments of erudition; and not only acquired the fundamental principles of mechanics, musick, and the languages; but likewise, entered deeply into the investigation of the profounder sciences; displaying an acute and general knowledge of geometry; of opticks; of algebra; of astronomy; chymistry; and in short, of most of the branches of the Newtonian philosophy.

Mechanical exercises were the favourite employments of his infant years. At a very early age, he made himself acquainted with the use of edged tools so perfectly, that, notwithstanding his entire blindness, he was able to make little wind mills; and he even constructed a loom with his own hands, which still shew the cicatrices of wounds he received in the execution of these juvenile exploits.

By a most agreeable intimacy and frequent intercourse, which I enjoyed with this accomplished blind gentleman, whilst he resided in Manchester; I had an opportunity of repeatedly observing the peculiar manner, in which he arranged his ideas and procured his information. Whenever he was introduced into company, I

remarked, that he continued some time silent. The sound directed him to judge of the dimensions of the room; and the different voices, of the number of persons that were present; his distinction in these respects, was very accurate; and his memory so retentive, that he was seldom mistaken. I have known him instantly recognize a person, on first hearing him speak, though more than two years had elapsed since the time of their last meeting. He determined, pretty nearly, the stature of those he was speaking with, by the direction of their voices; and he made tolerable conjectures respecting their tempers and disposition, by the manner in which they conducted their conversation.

It must be observed, that this gentleman's eyes were not totally insensible to intense light. The rays when refracted through a prism, when sufficiently vivid, produced certain distinguished effects on them. The red gave him a disagreeable sensation, which he compared to the touch of a saw. As the colours declined in violence, the harshness lessened, and the green afforded a sensation, that was highly pleasing to him; and which he described, as conveying, an idea similar to that which he felt in running his hand over smooth polished surfaces. Polished surfaces, meandering streams, and gentle declivities, were the figures by which he expressed his ideas of beauty. Rugged rocks, irregular points, and boisterous elements, furnished him with expressions for terror and disgust. He excelled in the charms of conversation; was happy in his allusions to visual objects; and discoursed on the nature, beauty and composition of colours, with pertinence and precision.

Dr.

\* And since that period, in this metropolis.

Dr. Moyes was a striking instance of the power the human soul possesses, of finding resources of satisfaction, even under the most rigorous calamities. Though involved in ever during darkness, and excluded from the charming views of silent or animated nature, though dependent on an undertaking for the means of his subsistence, the success of which was very precarious; in short, though destitute of other support than his genius, and under the mercenary protection of a person whose integrity he suspected, still Dr. Moyes was generally cheerful and apparently happy. Indeed it must afford much pleasure to the

feeling heart to observe this hilarity of temper prevail, almost universally, with the blind. Though cut off from the ways of men, and the contemplation of *the face divine*, they have this consolation; they are exempt from the discernment, and contagious influence of those painful emotions of the soul, that are visible on the countenance, and which hypocrisy itself can scarcely conceal. This disposition likewise may be considered as an internal evidence of the native worth of the human mind; that thus supports its dignity and cheerfulness, under one of the severest misfortunes that can possibly befall us.

### Of the FLOATING GARDENS of MEXICO.

[From the Abbe CLAVIGERO's History of that country.]

"WITH respect to the Mexicans, we know, that during the whole of their peregrination from their native country, Aztlan, to the lake where they founded Mexico, they cultivated the earth in all those places where they made any considerable stop, and lived on the produce of their labour. When they were brought under subjection to the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake, they ceased some years to cultivate the land, because they had none; until necessity and industry together taught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method which they pursued to make those, and which they still practise, is extremely simple.

"They plait and twist willows, and roots of marsh plants, or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. On this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over all, the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various; but as far as we can judge, they are about eight perches long, and not more than three in breadth, and have less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. There they

first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. In progress of time, those fields grew numerous from the industry of these people. There were among them, gardens of flowers and odoriferous plants, which were employed in the worship of their gods, and served for the recreation of the nobles. At present (1780) they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sun rise, innumerable vessels, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in those gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market place of the capital. All plants thrive there surprisingly; the mud of the lake is an extremely fertile soil, and requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a little hut to shelter the cultivator, and defend him from the rain or the sun.

"When the owner of the garden wishes to change his situation, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden be small, or with the assistance of others, if it be large, he tows it after him, and conducts it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the lake, where those floating gardens are, is a place of infinite recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratification."

Of



## OF the EMPLOYMENT of TIME, and of INDOLENCE; particularly as respecting the STATE.

[By Dr. FRANKLIN.]

ALL that live must be subsisted. Subsistence costs something. He that is industrious produces by his industry, something that is an equivalent, and pays for his subsistence: He is therefore no charge or burden to society. The indolent are an expense uncompensated.

There can be no doubt but all kinds of employment that can be followed without prejudice from interruptions; work that can be taken up and laid down, often in a day, without damage; (such as spinning, knitting, weaving, &c.) are highly advantageous to a community; because, in them, may be collected all the produce of those fragments of time, that occur in family business, between the constant and necessary parts of it, that usually occupy females; as the time between rising and preparing for breakfast, between breakfast and preparing for dinner, &c. &c. The amount of all these

fragments, is, in the course of a year, very considerable to a single family; to a state proportionably. Highly profitable therefore it is, in this case also, to follow that divine direction, *gather up the fragments that nothing be lost*. Lost time is lost subsistence; it is therefore lost treasure.

Hereby in several families many yards of linen have been produced from the employment of those fragments, only in one year, though such families were just the same in number as when not so employed.

It was an excellent saying of a certain Chinese Emperor, *I will, if possible, have no idleness in my dominions; for if there be one man idle, some other man must suffer cold or hunger*. We take this Emperor's meaning to be, that the labour due to the publick by each individual, not being performed by the indolent, must naturally fall to the share of others, who must thereby suffer.

## DESCRIPTION of the GROTTTO at SWATARA.

[By the Rev. PETER MILLER, of Ephrata; communicated by William Barton, Esq. to the American Philosophical Society.]

AS the course of my letter now tends this way, I must remind you, if ever you should publish a natural history of Pennsylvania, not to consign to oblivion that very curious petrifying cavern, of which, lest you should not have seen it already, I shall give some description.

"It is situate on the east side of Swatara, close to the river. Its entrance is very spacious, and there is somewhat of a descent towards the other extremity; inasmuch that I suppose the surface of the river is rather higher than the bottom of the cave. The upper part is like an arched roof, of solid limestone rock, perhaps twenty feet thick. On entering, are found many apartments, some of them very high, like the choir of a church. There is, as it were, a continual rain within the cave, for the water drops

incessantly from the roof upon the floor; by which, and the water petrifying as it falls, pillars are gradually formed to support the roof. I saw this cave about thirty years ago, and observed above ten such pillars, each six inches in diameter and six feet high; all so ranged that the place inclosed by them resembled a sanctuary in a Roman church: And I can assure you, that no royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur, than the delightful prospect of this *lusus naturee*. Satisfied with the view of this, we discovered the resemblances of several monuments, incorporated into the walls, as if the bodies of departed heroes were there deposited. Our guide then conducted us to a place, where, he said, hung the bell: This is a piece of stone issuing out of the roof, which when struck, sounds like a bell.

"Some

"Some of the stalactites are of a colour like sugar candy, and others resemble loaf sugar; but it is a pity that their beauty is now almost destroyed by the country people. The water, as it falls, runs down the declivity; and it is both wholesome and pleasant to drink, when it has discharged its petrifying matter. It is remarkable that we found several holes at the bottom of the cave, going down perpendicularly, perhaps into the abyss, which renders it dangerous to be without a light. At the end of the cave, there is a pretty run, which takes its course through part of it, and then loses itself among the rocks: Here is also its exit, by an aperture

which is very narrow. Through this the vapours continually pass outwards, with a strong current of air; and, at night, these vapours ascending resemble a great furnace. Part of these vapours and fogs appear, on ascending, to be condensed at the head of this great alembic, and the more volatile parts to be carried off, through the aperture communicating with the exterior air before mentioned, by the force of the air in its passage.

"I beg pardon for having troubled you with such a long detail. It appears strange to me that none of our philosophers have hitherto published a true account of this remarkable grotto."

## VARIOUS SKETCHES of the DUTCH.

### *Their TOWNS—MANNERS of the INHABITANTS—REMARKABLE CURIOSITIES, &c.*

[From "A Tour in Holland, in 1784, by an American," just published.]

**ROTTERDAM** is the second grand emporium of the Republic—the harbour is safe from naval enemies, but inconvenient of access, on account of its distance from the sea.

The port is rendered particularly commodious, by large canals, which admit ships of upwards of three hundred tons burden, quite up to the merchants' doors in every part of the city.

Opposite to the bomb quay the greatest part of the shipping are moored, which has a noble effect, much enlivened by the motion of ships and boats sailing up and down the river.

The town is very populous, and built in a triangular form; the houses mostly very large and elegant, made of flat ground brick, neatly pointed with white seams—and the streets are spacious and well paved by the sides of the canals.

To avoid a repetition on this head, I will endeavour to give you a general idea at once of the principal cities in Holland. Imagine yourself traversing one of these cities, and every other moment upon a neat draw bridge (built with hewn stone and iron railings) leading over a canal running through a spacious street, with a continual commotion of boats and barges upon each side—a clean paved wide

street before you, and beautiful houses, with trees bordering the canals. Hold fast to these grand outlines, and suppose yourself immersed in a crowd of industrious mortals, all in pursuit of wealth, and you can easily trace, by your fire side, most of the towns in the Seven Provinces.

Delft is a pleasant and elegant place, situated thirty one miles south west from Amsterdam, in the province of Holland, containing about five thousand houses and twenty thousand inhabitants. It is of an oblong figure, and well defended from enemies and the sea, by an old wall and three dams. The inhabitants are principally people who have retired upon their fortunes. The streets are consequently exceedingly neat, and free from the noise and bustle of trade.

The stadthouse is a handsome old Gothick structure, in which are many good paintings; but the one that most merits attention, is that which represents the assassination of William I, prince of Orange, which is affectingly tragick, and finely executed. We next visited the old palace, where this great man resided at the time of this fatal catastrophe, which was perpetrated by Balthazar Gerard, who was first instigated by a monk, in consequence

quence of a bounty the brutality of Philip II led him to offer in a publick edict for this purpose.

They shewed us the spot where he fell at the foot of the stairs, and two holes which the balls made in the wall after having gone through the prince's head. On the wall is a Dutch inscription.

The assassin desired to speak with the prince in private, just as he rose from table, and plunged himself into a ditch, after having executed his bloody design; but was immediately taken, and rolled naked in a cask, driven full of sharp nails, until he expired.

The old and new churches are capital buildings; each adorned with lofty steeples, and uncommonly harmonious chimes, which quite delighted us as we were entering the latter, a stupendous pile, where the ashes of the immortal prince of Orange, already mentioned, rest in peace. In contemplating this magnifick tomb, I cannot express what I felt in recollecting the series of hard and virtuous struggles in which he contended, to stem against the persevering barbarity of the duke of Alva. Recapitulating in my mind the variety of his conflicts—his fatal end—and the striking similarity of his and our great *Washington's* characters, my enthusiasm betrayed me into an involuntary sigh of homage, accompanied by a tear, which I detected stealing slyly down my cheek. Indeed their fame, and the importance of their achievements are such, in the scale of human events, that their names deserve to be written by the rays of the sun on the surface of the *heavens*.

The prince's statue in marble, lies upon the top of the tomb, with his favourite dog at his feet, who, according to tradition, died with grief, immediately after his master.

The tomb lies under the representation of heaven, which is supported by twenty two black marble columns, upon the top of which stands Fame with her trumpet sounding over him, and this motto—"te vindico tutor libertatis." Besides the statue on the tomb, there is another in brass, full length, and many other ornaments in brass and marble.

The succeeding princes of Orange are all interred in this church.

In the old church we saw the monuments of the admirals Peter Heine, Van Tromp, and the famous Luwenhoeck the physician. The arsenal, we are told, is the largest in the republick, and worthy a traveller's inspection—but our time denied us the pleasure of seeing it.

Delft is celebrated for its earthen ware, and formerly succeeded in a fine imitation of porcelain, which are both on the decline.

The streets are very broad, two of which are a mile in extent, and the fronts of many houses are paved with black and white marble.

The ringing of the seven o'clock bell hurried us on board of our truckschute, upon a full canter through the streets; where we secured the roof all to ourselves; but did not arrive in this superb city until late in the evening, which was serene; but the thick exhalations from the canal prevented the moon from shewing us the country: Her pale beams quivered lightly upon the water, but too dimly to enable us to distinguish objects; however, the lights from the summer houses compensated in some degree.

The Hague is situated only two miles from the sea, and nine S. W. from Leyden: And notwithstanding it is termed a village (because it is not walled and sends no deputies to the States) yet it enjoys other advantages, sufficient to rank it among the first cities of Europe, both for opulence and beauty.

Lord Chesterfield declares it to be the most elegant city in the world.

It contains six thousand houses and forty five thousand inhabitants, surrounded by a canal bordered by lofty trees. It is the seat of their government, and the residence of all foreign ministers, which together draw such a concourse as contributes principally to the support of the inhabitants.

The situation is esteemed healthy, being somewhat elevated, and in the heart of a fruitful country, surrounded by walled cities, villages, beautiful country houses, magnificent gardens, and charming meadows. Many

of



of the streets are finely shaded, and in general spacious. The houses are for the most part built with hewn stone, and of the first rate, both in size and elegance.

The squares are numerous, and all planted with large trees. The inhabitants are a model of the Parisians; very polite, and entirely *a la François*; seldom speaking their native language, and much addicted to gambling. The ladies of the *beau monde* are fond of gallantry and dissipation, and are in general very handsome. The palace of the prince of Y—g is esteemed the finest building at the Hague; and those of the princes G—t and V—st, are all comparatively like as many palaces; they are fronted by a handsome grove, and a canal.

The prince G—t's has a noble effect. It is half a mile long, very broad, with a canal passing through it, and finely shaded with trees, and a number of stone bridges (with iron railings) crossing it.

The Vyverburg is also fronted by the most elegant houses on one side; opposite to which are stately trees, with a spacious basin of water faced with hewn stone between, and a romantick little island in its centre, full of trees. Near this is a very large grove of trees, with a railed mall in the middle. The most material building is the court, situated nearly in the centre of the town, where the Stadtholder resides.

The council of state, the council of nobility, the courts of justice, and in short all publick business, centres here. It is surrounded by a fosse, and the entrances into it are by three draw bridges, where the guards are stationed ready to raise them in case of a riot; this does not seem altogether an eligible situation for the free debates of a republican assembly, eternally jealous of their stadtholder; nor entirely *convenient*, as men are often under influence from their local positions.

This palace is very old, which, in my estimation, makes more in favour of its exteriors than any particular elegance it may be thought to possess.

The great saloon is in the antique style, and full of the trophies of victories gained over their enemies.

The chamber of the states general is hung on one side with rich tapestry, ornamented with the portraits of six stadtholders: On the other some excellent pieces, and all at full length. The chamber where the twelve years truce was settled, between Spain and Holland, 1609, is also ornamented with the same portraits, and the republick represented over the chimney, under the figure of a woman—the room is very luminous and overlooks the Vyver.

The council chamber contains a string of paintings, representing the actions of Claudius Civilis, by Holbein, for which lord Bolingbroke offered £10,000 sterling. This Claudius, was a Batavian by birth, and held a principal command in the Roman army, but proved a traitor in the end, and, like our infamous Arnold, was afterwards their most implacable enemy.

In the ambassadors audience room, there is an excellent painting of William III. The prince's cabinet, on the opposite side of the court, is undoubtedly the greatest curiosity at the Hague. Connoisseurs admire, with justice, his collection of precious stones, fossils, minerals, petrefactions, and other natural curiosities.

The library pictures, and the gallery of paintings, next claim your particular attention. These paintings consist principally of sacred and historical pieces, some landscapes and portraits, the works of the famous Raphael, Rubens, Holbein, &c.

The celebrated de Witt's two patriot brothers, the mortal enemies of the prince of Orange, were massacred by a misguided rabble at the state prison near the palace.

The other publick buildings of note, are the cloister church, hôtel d'Opdam, the Jews synagogue, the foundery, prince Maurice's palace, poor house, lepers' house, spin houses, town house, and the French play house.

The celebrated fair in the month of May was one of their principal amusements, as they were formerly all masked in the streets, but now they only walk in parties, to buy trinkets, &c.

(To be continued.)

I beg

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to claim the performance of your promise, to insert the remainder of Mr. WEBSTER'S Remarks on the English Language.

Your humble Servant,

M. J.

## REMARKS on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

[By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Esquire.]

IT is a point of considerable importance in learning a language, to obtain a clear knowledge of the minute distinctions in the signification of words. There is a difference in the meaning of *truth* and *veracity* which is often overlooked; for we often hear it said that a man is a man of *truth* and *veracity*. If these words mean the same thing, they need not be used at the same time. The fact is, *truth* is of Saxon origin, and comprehends the sense of both the Roman derivatives *verity* and *veracity*. *Verity* is a declaration agreeable to fact; *veracity* is the disposition of a person to speak agreeable to fact. The Romans had two words to express the two ideas; the Saxons had one word only for both, viz. *truth*. When therefore I say, a man is a man of *truth*, I say all that is comprehended in saying, he is a man of *truth* and *veracity*; for in Saxon, a man of *truth*, is in Latin derivatives, a man of *verity* and *veracity*.

The distinction between *observe* and *remark* is nearly lost in common prac-

tice. *Observe* is to see, and remark, to relate something seen. Yet these two words are confounded, for it is often said, and the practice is so general as to render it good English, that I *observed* to him instead of I *remarked* to him. I make this remark to show how naturally we lose primitive distinctions which were really useful.

*Custom* and *Habit* are also confounded in the same manner. *Custom* is a cause of which *habit* is the effect. *Custom* is a practice continued or often repeated, which produces an effect upon the body or mind, called *habit*. Thus late writers, copying the French *dans l'habitude*, say, in the *habit* of doing a thing. This is a late innovation. Habits exist in persons, but how can persons be in their habits? To have a *habit* is correct; to be in the practice of a thing is correct; but in the *habit* is wrong. The French *dans l'habitude* should not be rendered in the *habit*, but in the practice, for *habitude* in French, answers to both the English words *custom* or *practice*, and *habit*.

## On S Y M P A T H Y.

"Come then with me thy sorrows join,  
And ease my woes by telling thine."

IT is a pure stream that swells the tide of sympathy—It is an excellent heart that interests itself in the feelings of others—It is a heavenlike disposition that engages the affections, and extorts the sympathetick tear for the misfortunes of a friend. Mankind are ever subject to ills, infirmities, and disappointments. Every breast, at some particular period, experiences sorrow and distress. Pains and perplexities are the long lived plagues of human existence: But sympathy is the balm that heals these wounds. If a person, who has lost a precious friend, can find another who

will feelingly participate in his misfortune, he is well nigh compensated for his loss. And delightful is the task, to a feeling mind, of softening the painful pillow of the sick, amusing the thoughts of the unhappy, and alleviating the tortures of the afflicted.—How satisfied is the conscience of him, who can reflect that he has added a comfort to the unfortunate, and a smile to the clouded features of the discontented. What can afford more refined enjoyment, than to walk by the side of an unhappy friend, in the cooling shade, and hear him repeat the history of his misfortunes, count

over

over the number of his troubles, and kindly drop a tear of pity and condolence when his heart bleeds?

Sympathy is a tender passion, the offspring of refinement, fostered in the bosom of friendship, and nurtured by love, compassion, and benevolence. A mind fraught with sensibility is never destitute of this friendly sensation; and a good heart, however disquieted, will feel its consoling influence with thankfulness.

I was, not long since, invited to visit a young man who had long been confined to his chamber by sickness. Here my affections found a worthy subject to call forth a sympathetic tear. A youth of sprightly faculties, and of refined feelings, wilting in the bloom of life! This fair plant had been secluded from the healthful zephyrs of three succeeded springs. *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Stars* had revolved over his head, and not a ray had cheered his bosom. His wishes had been disappointed, and his ambition mortified. These impressions, with a complication of disorders, had deprived him of his health, and obscured his sun of

life. What could be more acceptable in such a situation, than the balm of pity, kindly emitted from a sympathizing heart? I felt that the cordial was salutary, and freely offered it. I visit him once every week, and find much satisfaction from each interview. I have had my share of ill fortune and feel much relief in mingling my troubles with his. We are comforts to each other. His mind has been purified by reading. Religion has softened his soul, and resignation is impressed on every feature and thought. When I enter his room, gratitude sits smiling on his countenance. He loves me, he says, because I pity him. My medicine, he assures me, is better than the Physician's, for mine eases his soul, but the Doctor cannot relieve his body. My poor sick friend must soon bid adieu to mortal existence! And I shall feelingly sympathize in the sorrows of his relations.

When sorrow presses on the mind,  
'Tis sympathy the pain can find;  
'Tis kind to heal the wounded heart,  
To drop a tear is friendship's part.

[*Worcester Speculator*]

## A F A B L E.

[By the celebrated LINNÆUS.]

ONCE upon a time the Seven Wise men of Greece were met together at Athens; and it was proposed that every one of them should mention what he thought the greatest wonder in the creation. One of them, of higher conceptions than the rest, proposed the opinion of some of the Astronomers about the fixed stars, which they believed to be so many suns, that had each their planets rolling about them, and were stored with plants and animals, like this earth.

Fired with this thought, they agreed to supplicate Jupiter, that he would at least permit them to take a journey to the moon, and stay there three days in order to see the wonders of that place, and give an account of them at their return. Jupiter consented, and ordered them to assemble on a high mountain, where there should be a cloud ready to convey

them to the place they desired to see. They picked out some chosen companions, who might assist them in describing, and painting the objects they should meet with. At length they arrived at the moon, and found a palace there well fitted up for their reception.

The next day, being very much fatigued with their journey, they kept quiet at home till noon; and being still faint they refreshed themselves with a most delicious entertainment, which they relished so well that it overcame their curiosity. This day they only saw through the windows that delightful spot, adorned with the most beautiful flowers, to which the beams of the sun gave an uncommon lustre, and heard the singing of most melodious birds till evening came on. The following day they rose very early in order to begin their observations; but some very beautiful young ladies

of



of the country coming to make them a visit, advised them first to recruit their strength before they exposed themselves to the laborious task they were about to undertake.

The delicate meats, the rich wines, the beauty of these damsels, prevailed over the resolution of the strangers. A fine concert of music is introduced, the young ones begin to dance, and all is turned to jollity; so that this whole day was spent in gallantry, till some of the neighbouring inhabitants, growing envious at their mirth, rushed in with drawn swords. The elder part of the company tried to appease the younger, promising that on the morrow they would bring the rioters to justice. This they performed, and the third day, the cause was heard, and what with accusations, pleadings, exceptions, and the judgment itself, the whole day was taken up, on which the term set by Jupiter expired.

On their return to Greece, all the country flocked in upon them to hear the wonders of the moon described; but all they could tell was (for that

was all they knew) that the ground was covered with green, intermixed with flowers, and that the birds sung amongst the branches of the trees; but what kinds of flowers they saw, or what kinds of birds they heard, they were totally ignorant of. Upon which they were treated every where with contempt.

If we apply this fable to men of the present age, we shall perceive a very just similitude. By these three days the fable denotes the three ages of man. First, Youth, in which we are too feeble in every respect to look into the works of the Creator. All that season is given up to idleness, luxury, and pastime. 2dly. Manhood, in which men are employed in settling, marrying, educating children, providing fortunes for them, and raising a family. 3dly. Old Age, in which, after having made their fortunes, they are overwhelmed with law suits, and proceedings relating to their estates. Thus it frequently happens that men never consider to what end they were destined, and why they were brought into the world.

## MONTHLY REVIEW of NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

*The New England Farmer; or Georgical Dictionary.* By Samuel Deane. A. M. F. A. A. A. S. Printed at Worcester, price 6s.

THE honourable committee on husbandry, appointed by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, have given a just character of this volume, in a few words. "Calculated to do great service, by disseminating the knowledge and spirit of husbandry."

From a careful and attentive perusal of the whole performance, we heartily subscribe to the above sentiment; and seriously wish that the deserving author, may realize profit, from the diffusion of agricultural science.

The various subjects which this gentleman has treated of, are handled in plain intelligible English. The observations are concise, and many of them new, the result of experience, which is the pillar of truth.

Mr. Deane's adoption of an alphabetical arrangement, we applaud as very judicious. The common division

of agricultural works into chapters and sections, is not so well calculated to improve the class of readers, whose benefit ought to be the great object in view: Frequently, continuations are carried forward from chapter to chapter, a part of which arrests the farmer's attention, and is partially reduced to practice; whilst the remainder is never read at all, or taken up in a loose unconnected manner, detached from the body of the work. In the present instance, all that is useful stands under the *letter*, to which the *word* belongs; and if the reader should be too negligent to peruse the whole, it is next to impossible, but what some particular article, must engage his notice; and convey much solid information, on that individual head.

As the severity of the present month precludes actual experiments in the field, we shall present our country friends,

friends, with a few extracts, upon different subjects, which claim their attention at all times; and furnish them a copious fund of information in future, by adapting our selections to the course of the seasons.

Mr. Deane's caveat against custom, is worthy the attention of those bigoted farmers, who are afraid of affronting their father's ghosts, by attempting any alterations, in the received practice of husbandry.

CUSTOM is an habitual manner of doing any thing. Methods of agriculture, as well as methods of doing other things, are not seldom founded merely on custom. Farmers do many things for which they can assign no other reason than custom. They usually give themselves little or no trouble in thinking, or in examining their methods of culture, which have been handed down from father to son, from time immemorial.

In some countries this practice answers tolerably well. It does best in old countries, where methods which have not been found to answer well, have been gradually laid aside in a long course of years. But this customary culture has a very pernicious effect, when farmers remove to a different climate. They naturally continue in the ways to which they have been accustomed. Their crops often prove to be unsuitable to the region they inhabit. They plant, sow and harvest, at the wrong seasons. They sow seeds in unsuitable soils. The consequences are, that their labour is misapplied, their time is lost, they grow poor and disheartened. Perhaps they remove themselves to other places, hoping to mend their circumstances; and when they come thither, their habitual methods will answer still worse, rather than better.

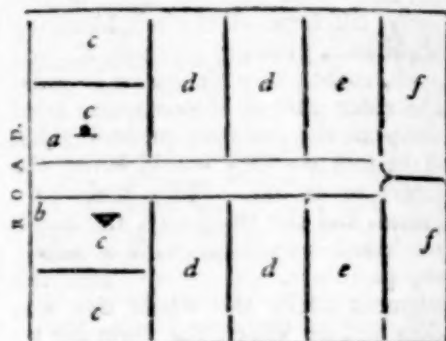
To live within the compass and act on the square, is an excellent rule in moral life. The subsequent plan, happily tends to introduce it, in rural concerns.

**DIVISIONS of a Farm**, lots inclosed for the convenience of tillage, pasturing, mowing, &c.

The judicious dividing of a farm into lots, may save much labour, especially much travelling from one part to another. The squarer lots are made, the more is saved in fencing. Crooked fences should if possible be avoided, not only to save expense, but to add beauty to a plantation. All tillage lots, and especially small ones, should be nearly of equal dimensions on all sides; for if a lot be out of square, the labour of ploughing will be increased, as there must be a number of short furrows. If a lot be long and narrow, cross-ploughing will be either prevented, or the labour of it much increased. When it can conveniently be so ordered, the lots for tillage should be nearest to the

house and barn, to save labour in hauling manure, and prevent loss in getting in the crops. The nearer grain is, the less it will shatter out in carting. The mowing lots should be next, if the soil permits; as these must be dunged, and their crops carted:—The lots for pasturage should be next—and the wood lots farthest of all the lots from the house.

Suppose a farm of one hundred acres lying all on one side of the road, 100 rods wide on the road, and 160 rods deep; it may well be divided according to the following scheme:—



Where *a* is the farm house, *b* the barn; *c c c c* the tillage lots, sometimes to be rested by laying them to graze; *d d d d* mowing lots, once in a while to be used in tillage; *e e* pasture lots; *f f* wood lots, to be used also as pastures. The front lots are five acres each, the rest ten, excepting what the lane takes up, which should not be very narrow, lest it be blocked up too much with snow in winter. The land it contains will be useful for pasturing.

On this plan, the labour of driving cattle out and in, morning and evening, will be saved, as the lane may be always in common with the pasture which is in present use, the gates of all the rest being shut.

If the lane pass through sunken land, the owner had better be at the expense of causing, than spoil the regularity of his lots by making it crooked. Or, sometimes a bog or steep hill may be avoided, by making the lane a little on one side of the centre of the farm. If the lots destined for tillage be too low, or wet, it should be considered whether they may not be made sufficiently dry by draining.

When a farm is more oblong shaped than I have here supposed, the lots may be lengthened the other way, or made smaller as shall be found convenient. Small lots are generally the most profitable in proportion to their quantity, especially when they are used as pastures.

If a farm be out of square, a lane perhaps may be had parallel to one of its sides; so that some square lots may be obtained for tillage. The shape of lots used only for other purposes, is not of so much consequence.

There

There are doubtless many farms so broken and irregular as to be quite incapable of the above regulation. But all I contend for is, that when it is practicable without too much expence, a farm should be so ordered. It will be of great advantage to the farmer in saving time and labour.

Our author has candidly supposed that no farmer can be idle. We wish to possess an equal share of charity: But however industrious many individuals are, there is a possibility, of finding one or two vacant beings, in every county, who may peruse the following to advantage.

**EMPLOYMENT**, business which takes time, and is an exercise of abilities. No one that considers the condition of a farmer, can doubt of his having sufficient employment. He has so many objects to attend to, that his life must be filled up with carefulness or exercise. If he grow remiss, he will soon find that he has lost something through neglect, or failed of availing himself of some advantage.

In our climate, besides care, the farmers are necessarily hurried with their business during much the greater part of the year, that is, from April to November. But in the winter, they may be in some danger of spending some of their time idly, if they do not take some care to prevent it. Feeding and tending their cattle, if they do it faithfully, will take some considerable part of each day, if the stock be large. The dressing of hemp and flax requires some time, and ought to be done in winter. Getting home fuel for maintaining fires through the year, and hauling stuff and sitting it, for the building and repairing of fences; threshing and cleaning of corn and grain, and preparing farming implements, may all be done at this season. And these things ought to be done, to prevent hurry at a more busy season. So that though our farmers cannot plough, or do any thing to the soil in winter, they need not be idle. In maritime places they may employ themselves and their teams in getting manure from flats and creeks, and drawing it to their hungry, high lands.

The following judicious hints respecting experiments, and perseverance in attempts that may not promise success in the first trial, deserve the notice of our wealthy farmers, who have cash sufficient to bear a partial loss.

**EXPERIMENTS**, trials of practice in husbandry. It is greatly to be wished that more of these were made in this young country, where the knowledge of agriculture is yet in its infancy. Experiments made in other countries are not to be relied on, as proofs of the utility of one mode of culture in preference to another, in this country. Therefore, we should not trust to

the experiments of Europeans, but make experiments for ourselves. Till this is done, we are not to look for improvements in husbandry.

It may be true, that he who makes a new experiment is in some hazard of losing more or less by it. Therefore I would not press it upon farmers in indigent or low circumstances, to venture upon any thing of the kind, unless it be in very small matters, or on a small scale; for the failure of one crop, would almost reduce them to beggary. They would do well, however, to compare the profit of one crop with another, reckoning the cost laid out upon each; and of one course of crops with another; and the success of different manures on the same, or on different soils. Thus they may find which of the old methods is to be preferred, by a small degree of attention, without any risk, which is a matter of some consequence. For we need to learn what methods to drop, as well as what to adopt, or bring into use.

Gentlemen of large estates, who can bear some considerable loss without feeling it, in case they fail of success, are the persons that should try new crops, or new ways of raising old ones. Love of their country should prompt them to it; for there is no reason to doubt but that our husbandry may admit of a variety of important improvements. It is wished that an enterprising spirit were more excited, that we might have reason to hope for great improvements in husbandry. There is an extensive field for experiments; and making them might be a good amusement to persons, who have leisure. Trench-ploughing, which has never yet been attempted in this country, ought to be tried, at least by those who have deep soils, clear of rocks and other obstacles. Trials should be made of the advantage of ploughing flat land in ridges;—and whether ridge-ploughing will not secure grain from destruction by winter frosts. Attempts should be more extensively made to raise winter wheat, which is the most valuable of all grain. We should endeavour to find out the best sleeps for grain and other seeds, to secure them against insects and smut;—what are the best quantities of seed for sowing in different grounds;—whether good peat and marle be not to be found in plenty in various parts of the country, and the advantage of marling, and sowing peat-ashes; whether drained swamps are not the most profitable of all our lands;—whether new dung or old will produce the best crop, and whether compost will not do better than either;—how lime will answer as a manure in our hot summers—on what kind of soil it is most serviceable, &c.

But in making experiments, great care should be taken that we do not draw a conclusion too hastily; certainly not from one single trial. For a thing may answer well at one time, owing to the peculiarity of a season, or to some indiscernible circumstances, which will not at another.

But



But if improvements be wished for, experiments should be carefully recorded. If this be neglected, husbandry must be expected to remain in its present low state. For want of such records a great deal of useful knowledge has been already lost. Though many have made experiments by which they have satisfied themselves, but few have recorded them. The experimenters themselves have forgotten them to such a degree, that they are apt to misrepresent them, when they attempt to relate them. And too many suffer useful discoveries to die with them.

Mr. Deane's idea of a farm is rational. The tenanting a vast quantity of uncultivated lands, from a foolish principle of having a great farm, is only increasing vanity and vexation. The taxes are a continual source of harrassment, and the real profits seldom amount to indemnification for this needless waste.

FARM, a tract or piece of land, fit for a farmer to live on, or one that is adapted to serve the general purposes of a husbandman.

That a farm may be convenient, it should be compact and regularly shaped; well watered with rivulets, or springs; and contain a variety of soils, fit for the growing of all plants that are needful to those who live a country life. It should contain high and low lands, dry and moist; lands that are fit for tillage, orchard, mowing, pasturing and wood land. And a farm with some rocky land in it, is not the worse. Those farms will be the most profitable, which contain stones enough to make a wall round them; it not to inclose them in lots.—Farms that have a southern exposure are generally preferred; flat land is not so good as land lying in gentle declivities.

In some countries men choose to hold large farms. But in places where labour is dear, as in this country, small farms are to be preferred. One hundred acres of good land may be enough for a man, whose work is mostly done by himself and family. Near a market town, a much less quantity may be sufficient.

They who hire farms should consider, and be well satisfied what they will produce, before they bind themselves to be tenants. Otherwise they may repent when it is too late. It is a kind of rule in England, that a farm should produce the value of three rents; one for the landlord; one for the charges of cultivating, &c. and the third for the farmer and his family to live on. But farming must be better understood and practised, before farms with us will pay for three times the labour done on them, or labour must grow cheaper; or both these causes must concur.

Perhaps 100 acres produces 40 tons of hay, which

<i>communibus annis,</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
may be worth,	60 0 0
100 bushels of Indian corn,	20 0 0
100 weight of flax, - - -	4 0 0
50 bushels of rye, - - -	10 0 0
30 bushels of wheat, - - -	9 0 0
100 bushels of potatoes, - - -	6 0 0
pasture for 10 cows, 1 horse, 2 oxen,	11 0 0

Total, £.120 0 0

The third part is 40l. But I know of no farm of this size which brings so high a rent. I suppose it must be partly owing to the dearth of labour, and partly to the want of better management of farms. The higher the price of labour is, the lower rents ought to be. Forty pounds will by no means purchase the labour that must be done on such a farm.

(To be continued.)

## The B O U Q U E T.


**A**N Hon. member of the senate, some years past, inquired of a brother statesman, if they had made a house?—No, sir, says he, there are but nine; we want one to make a quorum. Aye, (replies the other) I knew you could do nothing till I arrived. Very true, retorts the wit, a cypher completes the ten.

**A** MEMBER of the Connecticut assembly, moved leave, to bring in a bill, for *extending the power* of Justices. Another, requested, as a previous motion, that a statute might be framed, to *extend their capacities*.

**L**IGNIEU was a wit, and apt to be rough in conversation. One day a nobleman boasted before him that he could toss up cherries in the air, and catch them as they came down in his mouth, and accordingly began to show his skill. Lignieu had not the patience to stay for the second cherry, but said to him, *what dog taught you that trick.*

**A** BACHELOR observed that he would marry, if certain, of a wife perfectly good. A bystander begged him to bespeak one, as none such were ready made.

SEAT



# SEAT of the MUSES.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## ODE, on the PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.

February 11th, 1791.

**F**ANCY, haste, from fairy cell,  
Lead along the elfin train;  
Sprites, of upland cave, or dell,  
Trip it o'er Columbia's plain:  
Tossing round with lavish hand,  
Fragrant blossoms, beauteous flow'rs;  
Whilst the magick working band,  
Hurry on soft vernal hours.

Winter, wrapt in gelid vest,  
Quit the joy inspiring scene;  
None can be a welcome guest,  
With severe and frowning mien:  
This is empire's holy day,  
'Tis Columbia's natal morn;  
Muses, bring the festive lay,  
Washington this hour was born.

Hark! the goddess mild replies,  
Fancy dares not weave a wreath!  
Summon truth from yon bright skies;  
Fairies! if ye move 'tis death:  
Liberty, celestial queen,  
Virtue, with angelick air,  
Heroes, patriots, throng the scene,  
You alone are welcome there.

Shade of Warren, speed along,  
Great Montgomery, quit the sky!  
Mercer, Putnam, swell the song,  
Laurens, Tilghman, chant on high!  
Hush! a voice! 'tis Greene, who lays,  
Language can't his worth unfold,  
Solemn silence muse that praise,  
Half of which was never told!

BELINDA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## S T A N Z A S,

In Memory of Colonel JOHN LAURENS.

**W**HAT time, three millions blew the  
trump of war, [wave;  
And freedom bade the tricene standard  
The gallant Laurens heard the call from far,  
And scorning to exist as Brunswick's slave,  
\* Not fond affection's sacred tears, his soul  
could move,  
Nor the heart melting sighs of hallowed love:

\* Col. Laurens's patriotism triumphed over con-  
subial felicity. He had married in London, a few  
months previous to the war,

Oft has he led the death defiant train,  
Athwart the Carolinas' burning plain:  
And urged the proud steed thund'ring on  
the foe:

Or great in council—with persuasive force,  
Round hoary chieftains pour'd th' impas-  
sion'd glow, [course,  
Of fervid youth:—and sweeping to the  
Where radiant glory held the laurel'd bays,  
Was crown'd by war and peace† with uni-  
versal praise.

† This accomplished officer negotiated the Arti-  
cles of Capitulation at Yorktown, which event may  
be considered as the basis of peace. His gallantry  
as a soldier needs no encomium.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## A NEW YEAR'S WISH.

From a Youth to a Friend, January 1, 1791.

**S**TERN winter's come; Boreas loud doth  
roar, [shore;  
And bursts with fury on each neighb'ring  
And hark! this moment we may hear him  
blow;

Scatt'ring his favours wide in gelid snow;  
Nor trees, nor flowers, now yield their sweet  
perfume,

They all to winter bow, and give him room:  
Nor birds chant forth their tuneful, pleasing  
notes, [throats;

The song symphonious dies within their  
Here are no vallies teeming with their corn,  
And there each field's deserted and forlorn.  
And e'en the screech owl, with its piercing  
cries,

Neglects its wailing to the list'ning skies.  
Nor rustick youths, or maidens now are seen,  
Dancing to tabor on the late gay green;  
But far from thence they've sped to social  
fire,

To speak of friendship, love, and soft desire;  
Or tell of heroes, or of witches great,  
Who in past ages dwelt within our state.

While such fond stories do their bosoms  
move,

And every youth bows low to fear or love,  
Oh! may a friend in simple verse draw near,  
And with you joy, *this birth day of the year!*  
A day, for many ages past, when Rome  
In grandeur rose, unknowing of her doom,  
In friendship, with religion, duly kept;  
And scatter'd joys to those who late had  
wept.

Permit,

Permit, dear fir, a youth well known to thee,  
 To wish you joy, health and prosperity:  
 May wisdom round thy temples keep her seat,  
 And every virtue shine in you complete;  
 May every day be happier than the past,  
 And every joy be greater than the last;  
 May health and happiness be ever join'd,  
 And leagu'd in friendship with a peaceful mind:  
 May no rude storm of fortune o'er you burst,  
 And may you ne'er by poverty be curst;  
 But may your time in ease and affluence glide,  
 And your own bark move gently down life's  
 And when your glass of life has wholly run,  
 And with the things of sense you've wholly done,  
 May heaven benignant smile upon your  
 And angels waft you to a happier birth.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

#### LINES ON FRIENDSHIP.

LET pale cheek'd pride still pine for daz-  
 zling wealth, [keep;  
 And earthly monarchs gaudy sceptres  
 I ask the groves where friendship smiles with  
 health— [seek.  
 In their fond smiles all soft'ning charms I  
 The hermit in his lonely moss grown cell,  
 Calls on, and gently woos thy name;  
 Sweetly invites thee in his cave to dwell,  
 And shun the haunts of mad delusive  
 fame.  
 Here then, fair friendship, fold me in thine  
 arms,  
 Lull each rude sorrow into calm repose;  
 'Tis friendship's wand alone hath musick's  
 charms,  
 To ease the heart of many broken woes.  
 But, ah! where dwells this lovely fairy  
 form? [train:  
 Long have I sought it in gay pleasure's  
 But here 'twas transient as the dew of morn,  
 Nor dared to own true friendship for its  
 name.  
 Here, then farewell! I'll seek some peaceful  
 vale, [branches bend;  
 Where elms and oaks their whisp'ring  
 Where rise rude grots, and sinks the smiling  
 dale, [a friend.  
 Where dwells soft peace, and best of gifts,  
 LAVINIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

#### EULOGIUM ON THOMSON'S SEASONS.

SURE, 'tis sweet nature's voice so soft I  
 hear, [lay;  
 Yes! Thomson! nature's in thy magick  
 'Tis from thy pen her glowing charms ap-  
 pear,  
 Bright as the morn! unfading as the day!

Thy tender story of the traveller lost,  
 In pensive, gentle strains, devoid of art;  
 Wraps the poor wanderer child in cold and  
 frost,  
 And asks the tribute of a feeling heart.  
 Lavinia's story, with such pathos told,  
 Her widow'd mother, and her tender  
 youth,  
 Awake the softer passions of the soul,  
 And lure the mind to virtue and to truth.  
 And thou, ill fated and lamented pair,  
 Revolving years had scarce proclaim'd thy  
 dawn, [glare,  
 When the quick light'ning's dreadful vivid  
 Blasted the rose's bud, but left the thorn.  
 Thine is a mournful melancholy tale,  
 Which fills the eye with sympathetick  
 dew;  
 Amelia's once fair form, now dead and pale,  
 Fancy beholds, and trembles at the view.  
 Oh! matchless author of the moving scene,  
 Long hast thou slumber'd in thy silent  
 urn;  
 May thy turf bloom with an unfading green,  
 And thou to fond remembrance oft return.

EVELINA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

#### ON THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY HODG- DON.

Who died February 8, 1791.\*

HUSH'D was each breeze; Cynthia had  
 long retir'd  
 From night, and from the reach of human  
 eyes; [a cloud  
 Bright stars their twinkling lost, save where  
 Distending, shew'd ethereal skies.  
 Disease and Death, forth from their gloomy  
 haunts  
 Slow striding, sought for human prey;  
 For worth, for virtue, much each demon  
 pants; [b'ring lay.  
 Each reach'd the spot where Delia lum-  
 O'erpow'r'd with sleep, and sunk in calm  
 repose,  
 Beside her mate the pleasing form reclin'd,  
 Soft dreams enchanting, lull'd all earthly  
 woes, [mind.  
 And prospects pleasing dawn'd upon the  
 But ah! how short the transitory bliss!  
 That life's a taper, heavens! how true!  
 how just!  
 Scarce into being spoke, we pleasures miss;  
 And shrouded, sink into our native dust.  
 Fain would the muse her friendly tribute  
 pay, [tale,  
 Fain would she sorrowing touch upon the  
 But ah! she recollects, and well she may,  
 That tears of blood o'er death cannot pre-  
 vail.

Have

\* Her death was sudden; it is supposed that she died in her sleep, about four o'clock in the morning.



Have you ne'er seen a poplar stretching wide,  
Whose boughs, high arching, form'd a  
safe retreat,  
Firm on the margin of a bank abide,  
While strength and verdure mark'd the  
tree complete?

Have you not seen, in summer's sultry  
heat,  
The weary traveller fainting on his way,  
Exulting, to its cooling shades retreat,  
Beneath its boughs to shun each scorch-  
ing ray?

Have you not view'd the eastern skies il-  
lum'd [thousand dyes,  
In June's blithe morn, ting'd with a  
But e'er the sun had reach'd his wat'ry  
tomb [the skies?

Heard Boreas blow, or thunders shake  
Quick as rude whirlwinds sped fierce light-  
ning's glare [sound,  
Loud like volcanoes heaven and earth re-  
One bolt too fatal, stript the poplar bare,  
And in an instant dropt it to the ground.

No more shall birds symphonious trill soft  
notes, [guile,  
Nor more lorn travellers long hours be-  
No more the poplar bear sweet warbling  
throats,  
Since every villager forgets to smile.

Though storms unlook'd for oft times inter-  
vene, [ashore,  
Though winds unfriendly waft our bark  
The sun, refulgent with each heaven born  
beam,  
Shall clouds disperse to visit us no more.

Heaven all its judgments but in mercy sends,  
Its grand decrees the angels celebrate,  
If he's a right to take, who only lends,  
'Tis for weak mortals to submit to fate.

### The HERMIT.

By Dr. BEATTIE.

AT the close of the day, when the ham-  
let was still, [prove;  
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness  
When nought but the torrent is heard on  
the hill, [the grove.

And nought but the nightingale sang in  
'Twas then, by the cave of a mountain re-  
clin'd, [began;

A hermit his nightly complaints thus  
The mournful his numbers, his soul was  
resign'd, [a man,  
He thought like a sage, tho he felt like

Oh! why thus abandon'd to sorrow and woe?  
Why thus, lovely Philomel, flows the sad  
strain?

The spring shall return, and a lover bestow;  
And thy bosom no trace of misfortune  
retain; [lay;

Yet if pity inspire thee, O! cease not the  
Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls  
thee to mourn; [pass away,

O! sooth him, whose pleasures like thine  
Full quickly they'll pass; but they'll nev-  
er return.

Vol. III. Feb. 1791.

G

As gliding remote on the verge of the sky,  
The moon half extinguish'd her crescent  
displays, [high,  
But lately I mark'd, while majestic on  
She shone, and the planets were lost in  
her blaze; [pursue,  
Roll on, thou fair orb, and with gladness  
The path that conducts thee to splendor  
again: [renew;  
But man's faded glory, no change can  
O! fool! to exult in a glory so vain!

It is night, and the landscape is lovely no  
more; [for you;  
I mourn, but ye woodlands, I mourn not  
For morn is approaching your charms to  
restore, [t'ring with dew;  
Perfum'd with fresh fragrance and glit-  
Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn;  
Kind nature the embryo blossoms shall  
save; [urn?  
But when shall spring visit the mouldering  
Or when shall it dawn on the night of  
the grave?

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

### L I N E S,

Addressed to the amiable HARRIOT, who  
presented the author a bunch of roses, say-  
ing, she had preserved them a long while,  
and that they were the fairest of the season.

SUCH beauteous flow'rets from so fair a  
hand, [demand;  
The warmest thanks from friendship's pen  
Ere yet the expanding buds perfum'd the  
air,

Blest with the nurture of thy tender care,  
The bloom they copied of celestial grace,  
The lovely pictures of thy lovelier face.  
Thine are those tints, which charm th' ad-  
miring eye;

Thine the fair lustre of each fragrant dye.  
On the free bounty of thy smiles they live,  
And to the world their borrowed splendor  
give.

Thus planets glitter on the robe of night,  
And from the sun receive their silver light.  
The flower, which blooms beneath the  
vernal ray,

Owes all its beauty to the orb of day;  
For tho' the lily boasts its spotless form,  
Yet Sol's pure lustre gave it every charm.  
Thus mildly brilliant those effulgent eyes,  
Which bade the fainting rose in bloom to  
rise, [sons,

Which shine in beauty's sky two golden  
Claim all those plaudets, which the rose has  
won.

Then rapture, cease on Harriot's gift to gaze,  
And admiration, hold thy eager praise!  
For altho' justice this encomium deigns,  
That in its charms her faint resemblance  
reigns, [bestows,  
Yet while her tongue such lavish praise  
In her, in her, we view a fairer rose.

CELADON.

Cambridge, 1791.

ALGERNON'S

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

### ALGERNON'S TOMB.

**W**HAT voice of sorrow fills the wind?  
Its murmur how soft, and how  
flow;

More sweet than the breath of the morn;  
'Tis Adeline's, daughter of woe.

O! Adeline, fairer than fair,  
Why ceases thy lovely soft smile?  
Why sighs thee, why falls the dew tear?  
O tell me, I'll list all the while.

See not you how dark is that shade?  
See not you how pensive the gloom?  
Just there where a willow light waves,  
Pale Algernon sleeps in his tomb!

Now lowly he nods in the dust;  
With turf the grey urn's cover'd o'er;  
No longer he hears the waves toss;  
Ah! Algernon! thou art no more.

Rude thorns from his grave I remove;  
And there place the lily and rose;  
I watch the young plants as they grow;  
This lightens my heart of its woes.

A wreath here I've twin'd round the urn,  
'Tis wove with the fairest of flowers;  
But! see it low droops and it fades;  
Restore it ye cooling kind showers.

Ye birds that oft perch on his tomb,  
Be pensive and plaintive your tale;  
Ye zephyrs, while fanning the turf,  
Waft hither the sweets of the dale.

LAVINIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

### THE MODEST WISH, of SUSAN, the BREECHES MAKER.

**B**ESIDE a lamp, besmear'd with oil,  
Sue toiling fat for riches;  
Her aching heart, a husband fill'd;  
Her lap, a pair of breeches.

"Ah me!" with feeble voice, she cry'd,  
While sighs oft rose with stitches,  
"Ah me! and must I live a maid;  
And only make the breeches!"

"Ye Gods!"—then rais'd to heav'n her  
eyes—

"O! grant my wish, soon, which is,  
"A husband young, a kind, good man;  
"And let me wear the breeches."

CLEON.

### WERTER'S EPITAPH.

By the late Dr. LADD.

**S**TRANGER! who e'er thou art, that  
from below dost press;  
This grass green hill with steady steps  
Shed sympathetick tears—for stranger know,  
Here lies the son of sorrow and distress.

Altho' his soul with ev'ry virtue mov'd;  
And at his birth deceitful fortune smil'd;  
In one sad hour too fatally he lov'd;  
False fortune frown'd—and he was sor-  
row's child.

Heaven gave him passions, as the virtue gave,  
But lent not power those passions to sup-  
press;

By them subdued, he slumbers in the grave,  
The soul's last refuge from terrene distress.

Around his tomb the sweetest grass shall  
spring, [here;  
And annual flowers shall ever blossom  
Here fairy forms their loveliest gifts shall  
bring, [tear.  
And passing strangers shed the pitying

### THE VIRTUOSO'S PRAYER; Or Sir JOSEPH BANK'S humble PE- TITION.

By the sarcastick PETER PINDAR.

**O**H thou! whose wisdom plann'd the skies,  
And form'd the wings of butterflies,  
Attend my humble prayer.  
Like Egypt, as in days of yore,  
Let Earth with flies be cover'd o'er,  
And darken'd all the air.

This, Lord, would be the best of news,  
Then might thy servant pick and choose,  
From such a glorious heap:  
Forth to the world I'd boldly rush,  
Put all museums to the blush,  
And hold the whole dog cheap.

Pharaoh had not one grain of taste,  
That flies on him were thrown to waste,  
Nay, met with strong objection:  
But had thy servant, Lord, been there,  
I should have made, or much I err,  
A wonderful collection!

O Lord! if not my memory fails,  
Thou once didst rain on people quails,  
Again the world surprize:  
And stead of such a trifling bird,  
Rain, on thy servant Joseph, Lord,  
Showers of rare butterflies.

Since monsters are my great delight,  
With monsters charm thy servant's sight,  
Turn feathers into hair;  
Make legs where legs were never seen,  
And eyes no bigger than a pin,  
As broad as saucers stare.

The reptiles that are born with claws,  
O let thy power supply with paws,  
Adorn'd with human nails;  
In value, more to make them rise,  
Transplant from all their heads, their eyes,  
And place them in their tails.

And if thou wisely wouldst contrive,  
To make me butterflies alive,  
To fly without a head!  
To skim the hedges and the fields,  
Nay, eat the meat thy bounty yields,  
Such wonders were indeed!

Blagden

*Blagden*, should puff them at our meeting,  
Members would press around me, greeting;  
The journals swell with thanks;  
And more to magnify their fame.  
These headless flies should have a name,  
My name, *Sir Joseph Banks*.

## ODE, on MASONRY.

By Mr. Low, of Newyork.

## RECITATIVE.

FROM regions of immortal bliss above,  
Impart thy genial emanations, LOVE!  
Soul of our order! patron of this day!  
Inspire our hearts, and prompt the solemn  
lay.

## AIR.

Come BEAUTY of th' eternal fire!  
Whose justice we adore,  
Whose power and wisdom we admire,  
Thy smiles attract us more!  
Faith may command the visual ray,  
Futurity to scan,  
And HOPE, by FANCY led astray,  
May picture heaven to man;  
But thou, blest CHARITY, canst give,  
Compassion's thrill divine;  
From thee we heavenly joys derive,  
For joy and heaven are thine!

## CHORUS.

And when FAITH and HOPE shall fade,  
When heaven's portals are display'd,  
When with transports vast and new,  
Things ineffable we view;  
Then, religion's source and aim,  
CHARITY shall fan the flame;  
LOVE divine shall be our theme,  
LOVE eternal and supreme! [prove.  
This, this alone, our constant heaven shall  
The GOD of heaven is everlasting LOVE.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

## THE DEATH of LOANGO; an AFRICAN.

Founded on fact, to which the author was an eye witness.

YE bards desirous of unhallow'd praise,  
Who for the rich, the great, bid ge-  
nius mourn;  
And wreath the chaplet of perennial bays,  
To flatter wealth, or grace ambition's urn;  
Go—and in welcome steal the fire of day,  
Or rob the altars of the sacred nine,  
To light a monarch's tomb with glory's ray,  
Or pour celestial flame round grandeur's  
shrine.

A better part I choose, an humbler strain,  
Yet well deserving energetic song:  
My theme is misery, wretchedness and pain,  
Hunger, thirst, nakedness and mighty  
wrong.

No fictitious scene has sportive fancy dress'd,  
In magick horror's visionary form;  
No ideal ill awakes the generous breast;  
No specious falsehoods rouse the mental  
form.

And yet, if pity ever sigh'd for woe,  
Or soft compassion lent the wretch a tear;  
At this true tale shall chrysal torrents  
flow,

And the deep sigh speak agony sincere.

Far in the south where *Abley's* waters lave,  
That fertile soil which *Carolina* owns;  
Full well I knew a poor unhappy slave;  
And still methinks I hear his bitter groans.

Ninety long years had silver'd o'er his head,  
And dire disease each trembling limb un-  
nerv'd,

When old *Loango*, left to beg for bread,  
Was spurn'd as useless, from the wretch he  
serv'd.

A tatter'd blanket wrapt his body round;  
Fierce on his frame the sun diurnal beat;  
And dews and fogs which nightly damp the  
ground, [mon street.

Chill'd his unwholesome couch—the com-  
Worn out with misery, rack'd by cruel pain,  
Fainting for hunger, parch'd by scalding  
thirst;

From door to door he humbly ask'd in vain,  
For simple water, and the mouldy crust.

Nature gave way, he sunk, and feebly cry'd,  
“Why slept the thunders of almighty power,  
When *Monamugi*, rushing like a tide,  
Pour'd war's black tempest on *Benguda's*  
bower?”

Curs'd be the day, forever curs'd that night,  
My royal father fell on battle's heath;  
Two gallant brothers bled in hapless fight;  
And a lov'd, honor'd friend, there bow'd to  
death.

Five sons surviv'd, brave warriors, bath'd in  
gore, [wound;  
And nobly scarr'd with many a glorious  
These the fierce victor dragg'd towards the  
shore, [bound.

And iron chains each wretched captive  
Three virgin forms, who own'd a sister's  
name,

And the queen mother of the weeping band,  
This savage monster doom'd to share the  
same, [land.

And drove them naked from their native

All, all, the stern un pitying tyrant fold,  
To the dread monarch of *Cellebar's* plain,  
Whose horrid bosom, steel'd by lust of gold,  
Heard God, and man, and nature, plead in  
vain.

His spacious courts a thousand prisoners  
held,

Condemn'd by fellow men to life long toil;  
Banish'd from home, from *Africa's* realms  
expell'd, [smile.

Debar'd of hope, and shut from mercy's

Why did not awful vengeance rend the sky?

Or streaming lightning strike me to the  
ground? [eye?

Why did not wrath illumine th' omniscient's  
Or storms of whirlwinds sweep the void pro-  
found?

Twice



Twice forty years I've toil'd by night, by  
day,  
Now hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, forlorn,  
Stretch'd out alive, a mark for birds of prey,  
And half starv'd blood hounds hunting on  
the lawn :

I faint, I die, curst be my hour of birth !  
Curst be my life, a life of mighty woes !  
Hide not my wrongs, hide not my blood, oh  
earth,  
Nor let my savage master taste repose.

War ! famine ! plague ! avenge my dread-  
ful death,  
If there's a hell, on hell's white prince I call ;  
Hear and obey—obey my parting breath,  
And whelm these christians in a general fall.

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS  
MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*The subsequent lines enter so deeply into the spir-  
it of prophecy, that I wish you to preserve  
them, as descriptive of events that have  
lately taken place on our frontiers.*

P. Q.

### ELEGIACK ODE.

*Written in 1787.*

WHERE sleeps the spirit of the patriot  
band, [throne ?  
Who bade oppression tremble on his  
To what dark corner of her bleeding land  
Has the bright genius of our country  
flown ?

Perhaps, retir'd to some sequester'd bourn,  
She gives to grief her solitary hours !  
'Twines the sad cypress, GREENE, around  
thy urn,

And for thy fate maternal sorrows pours :

Or beckons hist'ry to the mossy cell,  
And graves thy name upon the lasting  
page ; [him tell  
Hands the bright scroll to Time, and bids  
Thy gallant deeds to ev'ry distant age !

Or say, with anguish does she take her stand  
Where wild Ohio rolls his wave along ?  
Where by their midnight fires, the painted  
band [sings ?  
Carouse in blood, and raise the deathful

Ah no ! I see her in yon gloomy wood  
That nods o'er broad Ontario's savage  
shore ; [flood,  
Fierce howls the storm across the swelling  
And loud the tempest beaten furies roar.

Pensive she stands—her sacred head reclin'd  
In sorrow's guise, on her inverted spear ;  
Loose flow her tresses to the boist'rous wind,  
And down her bosom steals the pearly tear.

Not such her form, when in the front of war  
She hurl'd defiance to a tyrant's throne,  
Not such the form, that high in vict'ry's car  
On Saratoga's plains, in triumph shone !

See ! from her brows, she tears the laurel  
crown, [there ;  
Which hope, too fondly had incircled

Cast the bright wreath with indignation  
down, [spear.  
And plucks the olive from her glitt'ring

"Away, vain emblems," (thus the goddess  
cries) [hours,  
Wove by fond fancy, in her flatt'ring  
I'm yet no conq'r'er, while yon banner flies,  
Nor yet at peace, while yonder fortress  
low'rs !

How long shall British hosts insult my land,  
How long shall savage wars its horrors  
spread ; [mand,  
Will vengeance rise no more at my com-  
And guide my thunders to each hostile  
head ?

Where is the godlike warmth that once in-  
spir'd

Columbia's sons to deeds of daring worth ?  
Where are the souls by gen'rous freedom  
fir'd, [forth ?

That urg'd in danger's front my legions  
Say, in the lap of Peace, lies virtue dead ?  
Has freedom lost her wonted pow'r to  
charm ;

Say, from each breast has sacred honour fled,  
And luxury unnerv'd each warrior's arm ?

Degenerate sons ! cannot your country's  
tears

Awake you from your dull lethargick rest !  
Cannot the insults which she daily bears,  
Rouse up the slumb'ring ardour in each  
breast.

See—Murder stalking from his gory cell !  
See—Desolation bathes her feet in blood !  
Hear ye the sound of death, the savage yell  
That shrilly echoes through the trembling  
wood !

From yonder village see the flames arise !  
And see, the drooping tenants captive led !  
Hark ! whence that shriek—yon blooming  
virgin dies,  
And lo ! the feeble matron bows her head.

Look—look again ! excruciating pain !  
The fire, the husband ! Oh ! in pity spare !  
Now, now they gash ! and now his sinews  
strain ! [tear !  
And now his quiv'ring flesh the pincers

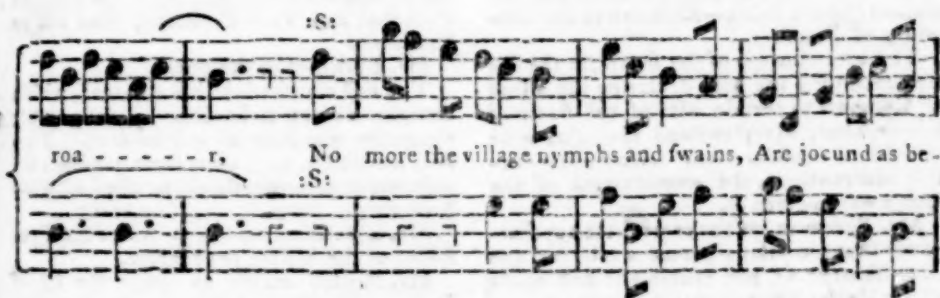
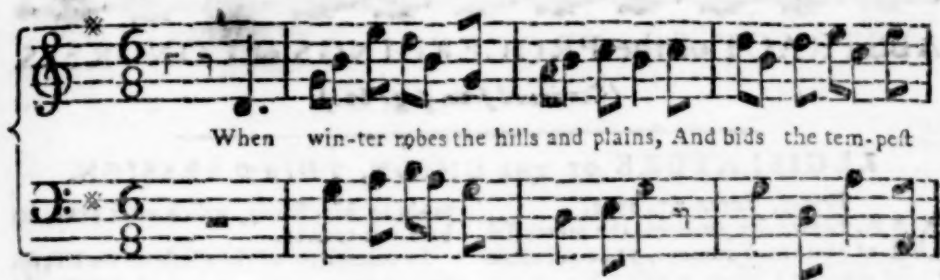
Ye sicken slaves of luxury and ease,  
Who, sunk in sloth, forget your former  
deeds ; [peace,  
Where are the blessings of your boasted  
While thus, at every pore, your country  
bleeds.

'Tis Britain's sons hound forth the savage  
band,  
For them, his tomah does the Indian raise,  
Yon deaths are acted by their fell command,  
At their command does yonder village  
blaze !

Low in the dust your trampled treaties lie,  
Your just demands the faithless race dis-  
dains ; [fly,  
Rouse then to vengeance—bid my thunders  
And chase the murderers from my groan-  
ing plains !

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

# W I N T E R. Set by A. R.



II.

Then o'er the wide and spacious plain,  
Cold does the north wind blow ;  
The shepherds in their huts remain,  
And rills no longer flow.

III.

While skating o'er the frozen stream,  
The artless peasants glide ;  
Gay rustick youths delighted seem,  
And carelessly they glide.

IV.

In this dull season may I find,  
Within my humble cot,  
The nymph I love, as chaste as kind ;  
Then joy will be my lot.

# ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 60.)

## LEGISLATURE OF THE UNION, THIRD SESSION.

Friday, January 7, 1791.

**M**R. Livermore presented the memorial of William Simmons, principal clerk in the Auditor's office, praying for an addition to his compensation as such, for reasons therein stated—Referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

The amendments of the senate, to the bill for continuing the act, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Rhodeisland, Maryland and Georgia, were taken into consideration. After a few cursory observations, the amendments of the senate were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the establishment of post offices and post roads in the United States; read a first and second time; and voted that it be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday week.

The order of the day being called for, which was the bill laying additional duties on distilled spirits, Mr. Parker moved that it should be postponed for a time, which motion finally obtained.

And the house went into a committee on the bill, directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which shall be lost or destroyed, shall be renewed.

A great division of opinion appeared in discussing this bill; the time of the committee was employed only on the 1st section, and they rose without agreeing to any determinate principles.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and communicated by the Speaker, enclosing a statement of the amount of the impost from August 30th to October 1st, 1790.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house that the bill providing for the unlading of ships and vessels in cases of obstructions by ice, had this day received his approbation and signature.

Monday, January 10th.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole on the bill, directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which are, or may be destroyed, shall be renewed.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the bill; they made sundry amendments, which were reported to the house.

It was then moved that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.—This was objected to by several members, and a motion for its recommitment to a select committee

made by Mr. Seney, which after some debate was carried.

In committee of the whole on the bill, declaring what officer, in case of vacancy by death, removal, or inability, in the office of President and Vice President, shall act as President.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The first clause of the bill was read, which contains a blank to be filled up, designating the person who shall act as President. This Mr. Smith (S. C.) after some preliminary observations, moved should be filled with the Secretary of State for the time being.

Mr. Livermore moved to insert the President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

Mr. Benson moved to insert the Chief Justice of the United States. An irregular debate ensued on these several nominations, without a question being taken on either. Some of the members appeared desirous of coming to a decision; a motion however, for the committee's rising and reporting progress, was carried in the affirmative.

The committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, intitled an act, declaring the assent of Congress to certain laws of the states of Rhodeisland, Maryland, and Georgia, so far as it respects Rhodeisland and Georgia, which they had examined and found duly enrolled. The Speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Williamson brought forward a motion for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the invalid pensioners from alienating their pensions before they became due. A committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from the inspectors of the port of Philadelphia, praying for an addition to their compensation. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ames moved, that a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and what further provision, shall be made to the commissioners of loans, in the respective states, to defray their extra expenses.

A message was received from the President of the United States to inform the house that the act above mentioned, had received his approbation and signature.

Tuesday, January 11.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania was read, and referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Bloodworth presented a memorial from the merchants and others of the town of Fayetteville; and another from the merchants of Wilmington, respecting the judiciary system; proposing certain alterations therein. Referred to a committee of five.



In committee of the whole on the bill, repealing after the last day of — next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, and laying others in their stead.

The 13th section, which provides for laying a duty on spirits, distilled from materials, the produce of the country was read. This section, Mr. Jackson moved, should be struck out; a lengthy debate ensued, which employed the residue of the day; the question on striking out being at length put, passed in the negative, 33 to 17. The committee then rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they have passed a bill entitled an act for granting lands to the settlers at post St. Vincennes; read the first time.

*Wednesday, January 12.*

The bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers of the town of St. Vincennes, in the Illinois country, north west of the Ohio, and confirming them in their possessions, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house this day week.

Mr. Sedgwick presented petitions from a number of officers and soldiers in the Massachusetts line of the late army, which were read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from a number of tradesmen employed in the various branches of ship building, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, praying that they may have speedy remedy for recovery of their debts in those branches of business, by instituting suits in the federal courts, which was read and laid on the table.

Also a petition of sundry officers of the late American Navy, praying compensations for services, &c. The two last petitions were read, and referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Cadwallader presented a petition from the public creditors of Monmouth county, state of Newjersey, praying an alteration in the funding system, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Williamson moved that the rule of the house in these words, "that no bill amended by the Senate shall be committed," may be expunged, which was agreed to by the house.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed a bill for erecting that part of Virginia, called the district of Kentucky, into a separate state, and for admitting the same as a member of the Union, to which they desire the concurrence of the house.

In committee of the whole, on the bill repealing, after the last day of — next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled and other spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 45th section.

*Thursday, January 13.*

The bill for the admission of the district of Kentucky into the Union, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motions on the table: That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authorize the President of the United States to cause the principal of the debt, due to foreign officers, the interest whereof is now payable in Paris, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be discharged.

2dly. That as it will be impracticable, during the present session, to consider and decide on the report of the Attorney General respecting the judiciary system, with that deliberation which the importance of the subject demands, the consideration of the said report be postponed.

3dly. That the Attorney General be directed to report to this house a bill, making a temporary provision for the clerks, jurors, and other officers of the federal courts; that he also report to the next session a bill, making a general provision for the officers and juror of said courts.

In committee of the whole, on the bill repealing after the last day of — next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, and laying others in their stead.

The discussion of the remaining sections was finished, and the bill with the several amendments, reported by the chairman to the house.

On motion of Mr. Carrol, it was voted, that the consideration of the bill, with the amendments, be postponed, and made the order of the day, for next Monday.

In committee of the whole, on the bill declaring the officer, who in case of vacancy in the office of President, and Vice President, shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) motion for filling up the blank with the Secretary of State for the time being was read; which occasioned a renewal of the debate on the subject. The committee appeared to be much divided, as before; and a motion being made for their rising, it was carried in the affirmative. The committee therefore rose and reported progress.

Mr. Livermore gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congress.

The house then went into the committee on the bill, declaring the time when the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be chosen; also when they shall meet and give in their votes.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Some time was spent in discussing the first section of this bill, but the committee rose without coming to any discussion.

Mr. Ames' motion respecting further compensation to the commissioners of loans,

for

for extra service, was referred on motion of that gentleman, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

*Friday, January 14.*

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A memorial of Andrew Brown was read, purporting that he intends publishing a correct edition of the laws and resolutions of the United States, beginning with the first session of Congress, and solicits the countenance of Congress to the publication.

Mr. White of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for establishing a land office for the sale of the unappropriated lands in the Western Territory. Read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee to which was referred the petition of sundry officers of the navy, brought in a report, which was, that the prayer of said petition cannot be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. This report was accepted by the house.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion for appointing a committee to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the debt due to foreign officers, was taken up, and referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Madison laid before the house a memorial of three resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of the funding law. Read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill determining the time when the electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen, and when they shall meet and give in their votes.

The committee finished the discussion, and agreed to sundry amendments which were reported to the house. The house took the same into consideration, and adopted them with some additional amendments; it was then ordered that the bill should lie on the table till Monday.

*Monday, January 17.*

Mr. Gale took his seat this day.

The petition of Brigadier General Donald Campbell, praying compensation for services, was read; a motion to refer this petition was negatived. Sundry other petitions read and referred.

Mr. Tucker gave notice, that tomorrow he should move for leave to bring in a bill that a committee may be appointed to join a committee of the Senate, to consider and report a time for the next sitting of Congress.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, to the bill, repealing after the last day of next —, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits and laying others in their stead: These amendments were agreed to by the house.

It was moved by Mr. Jackson to strike out the 13th section, and the yeas and

nays on the question being taken, it passed in the negative. Ayes 16. Nays 36.

Sundry other amendments were proposed, but postponed until tomorrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with sundry papers.

*Tuesday, January, 18th.*

The papers communicated to the house yesterday, by the President of the United States, were read; which are, a statement of the expenditures made of the sum of 10,000 dollars, appropriated for contingencies the last session. A letter from the governor of Virginia, inclosing sundry resolutions of the Legislature of that state, respecting the lands north west of the Ohio, granted by an act of Congress to the officers and soldiers of that state. A petition from the officers therein referred to: And a letter from the governor of Maryland, enclosing an act of the Legislature of that state, empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore, to collect the duty therein mentioned.

A letter was read from the Secretary of state, enclosing a supplement to his report on the subjects of coins, weights, and measures.

Mr. Goodhue made the following motion. That the Secretary of Treasury be directed to report to the house, whether any, and what further provision is necessary to be made for the respective officers employed in the collection of revenue.—Which was agreed to.

A committee was appointed to report a bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland.

Mr. Huntington laid the following motion on the table, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of John Lamb, Esq; late Agent at the Court of Algiers.

The additional amendments proposed to the new revenue bill were taken into consideration: And after a considerable debate were all disagreed to.

*Wednesday, January 19.*

A bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, being read a second time, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill, authorizing the President of the United States to cause the debt of the United States due to foreign officers, the interest whereof is now payable in Paris, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid and discharged, which being read a first and second time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

A letter from the directors of the library company of Philadelphia, making an offer of the books in said library to the members of both houses of Congress, was communicated by the Speaker.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from the baptist association in the State of Connecticut,

Connecticut, requesting the interposition of Congress to prevent incorrectness in future editions of the bible, published in the United States; read and laid on the table.

A petition from sundry surgeons and surgeon's mates, in the service of the United States, during the late war, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee appointed to consider the petition of Joshua Barney, late an officer in the American navy, reported a resolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to allow to Capt. Joshua Barney, the sum of ——— dollars.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house proceeded in further considerations of the amendments proposed to the new revenue bill. A motion to recommit the bill was negatived. Sundry other considerations were finally postponed.

*Thursday, January 20.*

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, trading to India and China, praying that an additional duty may be laid on all goods imported into the United States from India or China in foreign bottoms. This was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A petition from C. and J. Sands, and W. Livingston, in behalf of themselves and associates, praying compensation for damages sustained by a contract, for supplying the army with provisions; read and referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed a bill for incorporating the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

The house resumed the consideration of the new revenue bill; after much debate, and some alteration, the further discussion was postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motion on the table, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, for making compensation to the inspectors of duties on distilled spirits.

Mr. Tucker, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Lee, were appointed to join a committee of the Senate, to consider and report a time for the commencement of the next Congress.

*Friday, January 21.*

The act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill for preventing the invalid pensioners from selling their pensions before they shall become due; read a first and second time, and made the order of the day on Thursday next.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the compensation of the inspectors of the duties on distilled spirits. The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed to the bill lay-

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H

ing duties on distilled spirits. Some progress made.

Mr. Jackson offered a motion, it was lost, and further consideration postponed till tomorrow.

*Saturday, January 22.*

Mr. Lawrence, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Seth Harding, made a report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded in the further consideration of the new revenue bill. Several amendments were offered, but postponed for further consideration.

*Monday, January 24.*

Peter Johnson's petition, praying to be placed on the pension list, referred to the Secretary at War.

William Lane's petition, praying compensation for losses sustained by him during the late war. Referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Heister presented a memorial and remonstrance, from a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, against excise laws, and particularly against the bill now pending in the house, laying duties on distilled spirits. Read and laid on the table.

The President of the United States made some communications by message.

The house then resumed the consideration of amendments proposed to the new revenue bill.

Three additional sections respecting the appropriation of the revenue to be derived from the bill, after some alteration, were agreed to.

*Tuesday, January 25.*

Mr. Heister presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for compensation of losses sustained during the late war.

Mr. Carrol presented the petition of two orphan children, whose father was killed in the late war, praying that the half pay which would have been received by their father, may be extended to them.

A petition from the inhabitants of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, against certain parts of the bill laying additional duties on distilled spirits, was presented.

Mr. Lawrence of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States which have been, or may be destroyed, shall be renewed. Read the first time.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of Abiel Smith, praying a compensation for a quantity of flour, supplied the late Continental Army.

The house resumed the consideration of the new revenue bill; sundry amendments proposed by Mr. Jackson, were negatived; other amendments agreed to. After considerable debate, at half past three o'clock the question for engrossing the bill was carried in the affirmative. Ayes 35. Noes 20.

Mr. Tucker of the joint committee appointed



pointed to consider and report the time, for the commencement of the next Congress, brought in a report, which is in substance, that the business now before Congress may be finished by the fourth of March, and that it will not be necessary for the new Congress to commence immediately after; but the joint committee could not agree as to the precise time, when their first session should begin.

*Wednesday, January 26.*

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill providing compensations for inspectors and officers by them appointed, which was read the first time.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied with a letter, addressed to him by the President of the National Assembly of France, and a decree of the Assembly, which were read.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of certain papers, transmitted to them on Monday last, by the President, which being of a secret nature, the doors were ordered to be shut.

*Thursday, January 27.*

The bill providing compensation to the inspectors, and officers by them appointed, pursuant to the act laying duties on distilled spirits; and for other purposes, was read a second time, and made the order of the day for tomorrow week.

Mr. Bourne presented the address and memorial of the Quakers in Rhode Island, respecting certain parts of the Militia bill.

Mr. Gerry presented a memorial from the Marine Society of Boston, proposing the establishment of an hospital for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen, to be divided into three departments, one for the southern, one for the central, and one for the eastern States; being read, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Parker gave notice, that he should tomorrow move that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the general establishment of Marine Hospitals in the United States.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanying various information respecting late depredations by the Savages on our frontiers.

A message from the Senate was received by their Secretary, informing the house that they had passed a bill concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls.

The engrossed bill, repealing after the last day of June next the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, was passed by a majority of 14.

*Friday, January 28.*

The consul bill received yesterday from the Senate, was read the first and second

time, and made the order of the day on Wednesday next.

Mr. Hiestler presented a memorial and petition of a number of the publick creditors holding Loan Office Certificates, received in the years 1777 and 1778 for money lent, for carrying on the late war; read and laid on the table. This petition respects certificates received for loans of paper money, on the nominal amount of which, interest, at 6 per cent. per annum had been paid.

Mr. Ames laid the following motion on the table, that the Secretary of Treasury be directed to report, whether it is necessary that any provision should be made by law respecting new emission money.

On the petition of Henry Laurens, the report was against granting it.

Mr. Lawrance presented a memorial and petition from inspectors of the city New York, praying an increase of compensation.

John Churchman's petition, for a sum of money to prosecute his discoveries, by a voyage to Baffin's bay, was negatived.

The committee on George Gibson's petition, reported in favour of it.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill, enhancing the penalties for counterfeiting, or copying original charts.

The Speaker communicated to the house a report of the Secretary of Treasury, on the subject of the establishment of a mint.

On a motion of Mr. Brown, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took into consideration the bill providing for the admission of Kentucky into the Union.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The chairman reported the bill to the house without amendment. On motion the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house took into consideration the report of the committee in respect to the time when the next Congress shall commence its session.

The house after some debate, agreed to the report; the first part of which states that it will not be necessary for the new Congress to commence its session immediately after the 4th of March.

The second part of the report proposes that the time for the annual meeting of Congress should be altered; a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

In committee of the whole on the bill, declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland.

Some amendments being agreed to by the committee, the bill was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

*Monday, January 31.*

An engrossed bill, declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, was read the third time, and passed to continue in force one year.

Mr. Lawrance, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making appropriations for the year 1791.

Mr.

Mr. Sturges presented the petition of Col. Thomas Hobby, of the State of Connecticut. Referred to the Secretary of Treasury.

A motion being made to go into a committee of the whole on the bank bill as the order of the day, the same was objected to; it was contended that the militia bill was of more immediate importance, when the necessity of making speedy provision for the relief and protection of the frontiers was taken into view.—In answer, it was said, that a committee was nearly ready to report on this subject, and that more speedy and effectual relief to the inhabitants of the frontiers was contemplated, than could possibly be derived from the militia bill.

The objection to the motion was overruled, by the question's being determined in

its favour; 55 members rising in the affirmative.—The house accordingly, in committee of the whole, took the bank bill into consideration.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill was read in paragraphs; and no amendments being offered, the Chairman reported it to the House, who voted that it should be read the third time tomorrow.

Mr. Boudinot moved the following resolution, that during the residue of the present Session, no debate should be admitted on the question for taking up the order of the day. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the post office Bill. The committee discussed the first and second sections; and then rose and reported progress.

(To be continued.)

## ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from page 62.)

### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Friday, January 28, 1791.

SEVERAL private and local petitions were read, and disposed of to different committees. Mr. Gardiner presented a bill for docking all estates tail, that now exist, and to prevent the future creating of any within this commonwealth. On motion of Mr. Malon, jun. it was read a first time; the commitment was opposed by Mr. Bowers and others; and on motion for the same, and assigning a time for a second reading, the house divided, and a majority of one was procured. Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, was accordingly assigned; and in the interim the bill was committed to Messrs. Kollock, Bowers, Holmes, Henshaw, and Davis.

A memorial from the Hon. the Judge of Probates for Suffolk county, relative to certain fees of office, &c. was read, and committed to Messrs. Davis, Smith and Learned.

Mr. Secretary Avery delivered a message from his Excellency the Governor, containing the request of the British Consul for this state, that a reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of Hooper and Pagen, relative to a maritime transaction, should be ordered.

Saturday, January 29.

Sundry papers, &c. relative to the cause of Hooper vs. Pagen, which had been communicated by his Excellency the Governor, from the British Consul, came down from the senate, and were delivered to a committee.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating an address from the select committee of the society for propagating religion among the Indians; recom-

mending the same to the consideration of the Legislature.

A memorial from the Selectmen of the town of Boston, was read; stating that they had expended large sums of money, in maintaining the poor of the commonwealth; and praying reimbursement for the same. A motion was made to commit the memorial. After much debate, this was negatived; and a committee appointed to take up the matter at large.

Monday, January 31.

A great variety of private business was transacted.

Tuesday, February 1.

A petition from the town of Middleborough, praying the grant of a Lottery, was read, and committed to the committee on lotteries.

Mr. Jones, (Boston) moved, that some measures might be taken to stop the influx of new trials, which, he said, daily increased. A committee was accordingly appointed, to take into consideration the act empowering the Supreme Judicial Court to grant new trials; and report what extensions of their powers ought to be made.

Dr. Eustis moved, that the laws of the United States might be procured for the use of the house. A committee was appointed to report the proper mode for procuring said laws.

Wednesday, February 2.

The order of the day was called for; and the bill to prevent the creation of estates tail, in future, in this commonwealth, and to put an end to such entails as are now supposed to exist among us, was read. The bill proposes, that in future no such estates shall

shall be created by deed, will, or any other-wise howsoever; and that although the word, or words, body, blood, issue, or other emphatick or restrictive word, or words, of limitation, be found in any future will or deed, the same shall hereafter be construed and deemed, to convey or create a fee simple only. The second section of the bill proposes a mode of docking entails now in existence, by a short deed, or declaration, in writing, to be signed and sealed by the tenant in tail; and witnessed by one or more credible witnesses; acknowledged before some justice of the peace, in the county where the lands lie, and then recorded with the register of deeds of the same county.

The bill having been read, Mr. Gardiner rose, and in a learned and very ingenious speech, which he was an hour and a quarter in delivering, went into the history of the ancient feudal tenures; whose principles he proved to be highly aristocratick, and adverse to the spirit of true republican freedom. Mr. Sewall replied, and Dr. Jarvis said a few words, after which the bill was committed to a committee of five.

*Thursday, February 3.*

A committee was chosen to consider of the expediency of raising the fees of the Clerks of the Judicial Courts; and to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Wedgery, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of opening galleries in the senate chamber; ordered to report.

*Friday, February 4.*

Mr. Davis, (Portland) moved, that the bill, for suspending the operation of the Limitation Statute, for two years, be read a second time. Mr. Gardiner moved an amendment, and that the operation be suspended only one year. After various observations, the bill passed for a third reading.

A petition from William Vassal, an absentee, praying to receive the proceeds of his personal estate, which had been sold and confiscated to government, but the proceeds not paid into the Treasury. Read and committed.

The Treasurer laid before the house a statement of the taxes, including No. 7, to the 15th of January, 1791; also a statement of the consolidated debt of the commonwealth.

Mr. Davis, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wedgery, were appointed to consider the expediency of directing the Treasurer, to subscribe to the loan proposed by the United States, to the amount of the evidences of the continental debt, now in the treasury of the commonwealth.

A committee was appointed to consider and report, whether any, and what measures are necessary to be taken, relative to the existing excise act, of this commonwealth.

The bill to suspend, in certain cases, the operation of an act, passed on the 13th of February, 1787, entitled, An Act for the

limitation of personal actions, and for avoiding suits at law, read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

*Saturday, February 5.*

A committee was chosen to join that of the senate, to report what measures are proper to expedite a completion of the late Treasurer Ivers' accounts.

The house also concurred with the senate, in choosing a committee, to inquire into the form and state of the bonds, in the Treasury office, which have been given by the several Sheriffs, who have been appointed, and to report whether any, and if any, what measures are necessary to be taken, to secure the property of the commonwealth in their hands.

A committee was appointed, to revise the law, which authorises the Selectmen of towns, to preside at town meetings, for the choice of Governor, Senators, and Representatives of towns, and in Congress, and to report such alterations and additions, as may be necessary.

*Monday, February 7.*

Private and local business engaged the attention of the house this day.

*Tuesday, February 8.*

A statement of the treasury of this commonwealth was laid on the table.

An act was read three times, and passed, to enable Alexander Hunt, to assume the name of Alexander Chamberlain Hunt.

The report of the committee, being a resolve directing the Treasurer of the commonwealth to subscribe 300,000 dollars, in continental certificates, to the loan of the United States, was read and agreed to.

Petitions from the corporation, and from the President and Professors of Harvard College, were read; and, on motion of Mr. Carnes, committed to the committee on the subject of the University.

The report of the committee on the petition of Benjamin Jepson, (who prayed for payment of one half the charter of a sloop, on the expedition against Penobscot, which hitherto remained unpaid) was, that the prayer of the petition be granted, and the petitioner be paid in specie. The report was negatived, and the petition recommitted.

A bill was read the first and second time, providing for the collection of taxes, when the collectors to whom such taxes had been committed were sick or insane, by appointing another person in the place of such disabled collector.

Dr. Jarvis called the attention of the house to an act which had passed, in the preceding session, both branches of the legislature, but had been sent up to his Excellency the Governor at so late a period, immediately before the legislature was prorogued, that, in the hurry of business, it had been neglected, and the Governor's signature had not been affixed to it. He remarked that the constitution had provided for this case; and further observed, that, thus to precipitate the publick business, was improper, as



it in fact deprived one branch of the government of that right of judgment, on the acts of the other, which the constitution had endowed it with. He concluded, by moving, that a committee be appointed to take the matter up at large: and should there be a similar case in future, they would not then need to determine on what ought to be done.

Mr. Gardiner seconded the motion, and made several ingenious remarks, which introduced a debate, in which the speakers were Messrs. Jones, (Boston) Davis, (Portland) Thomson, Wedgery, Tyler, Bowdoin, and Eustis; and in the course of it was discussed the right which the executive were said to possess, to prorogue the legislature without their request, or to refuse when application was made for that purpose.

A committee of five, were raised to consider the subject, and report on the same; and was composed of Messrs. Jarvis, Gardiner, Jones, (Boston) Tyler, and Wedgery.

*Thursday, February 10.*

A resolve directing the Treasurer to subscribe to the loan proposed by Congress, the amount of the certificates and bills of credit, now in the Treasury, receivable on account of said loan, &c. Read and passed. Sent up.

The committee, appointed to consider the expediency of raising the fees of the Clerks of the Judicial Courts, reported verbally, that the present fees were sufficient. Report accepted.

*Friday, February 11.*

The house proceeded according to assignment, to the farther consideration of a resolve of senate, to make a final settlement, with Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, relative to their bond. The house concurred with the senate in appointing a committee.

An act, providing a new, plain and easy mode of altering estates tail, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

A petition from a number of persons, praying that government would examine the practicability and expediency of cutting a navigable canal, through the isthmus which divides Barnstable bay from Buzzard's bay; and if found proper, that measures might be taken for that purpose. Read and committed.

*Saturday, February 12.*

A bill for inquiring into the rateable estates of the commonwealth, was reported by the committee on that business, which was read the first time.

A petition from Daniel Pomeroy and others, soldiers in a late detachment of the militia, praying for their pay, &c. Read and committed.

The house voted Mr. John Howel a seat in the body of the house, to accommodate him in collecting their proceedings and debates, for the purpose of publishing the same.

*Monday, February 14.*

The order of the day was taken up, whether the house will concur with the senate, in ordering a bill to be brought in, for in-

corporating the south parish in Berwick, into a separate town? After many *pros* for immediate discussion; and *cons* against a hasty determination, the subject matter was referred to the next session of the General Court.

*Tuesday, February 15.*

Ordered, that the committee appointed this day on the Governor's message, respecting the boundary line between this state and Rhodeisland; take into consideration also, what measures are necessary for ascertaining the boundary line between this state and the state of Connecticut. Sent up for concurrence.

The house proceeded in the second reading of the valuation bill, and the same being finished, the present time was assigned for the third reading thereof. The said bill was then read the third time, and passed to be engrossed.

*Wednesday, February 16.*

Ordered, that the committee appointed to bring in a tax bill, apportion the tax upon polls and estates, as last year.

The Hon. J. Thomas brought down a resolve of senate, granting 600 tickets of the present State Lottery, and 400 more of equal value from the next lottery, to encourage Beverly Cotton Manufactory.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee, on the subjects of warrants, due bills, &c. and after debate, accepted the same.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the town of Green, praying for the settlement of the line between the commonwealth's land, and the Pejebscot claim. Read and committed.

A committee was appointed, to consider the state of the different manufactures, in this commonwealth, and to report the measures to be taken for their encouragement.

*Thursday, February 17.*

A committee was appointed to revise the law, making provision, where executions are levied upon land, not the property of the debtor, and report accordingly.

The house proceeded, in the second reading of the bill, to prevent any fees from being had, on any bill of costs hereafter, for travel or attendance, of any party, or parties, &c. where they may not actually perform such travel. A committee was appointed upon the subject.

A resolve, directing the Comptroller General, to deliver to the Attorney General, to be prosecuted, the bond of every collector of excise, who shall not, by the 1st of May, pay their collections to the treasury, &c. Read and accepted.

*Friday, February 18.*

The following question was stated to the house, whether it was the sense of the house, that the Western Territory, belonging to the commonwealth, be offered for sale? And the same being put, passed in the affirmative.

The house took into consideration the resolve

resolve of the senate, that the two undivided third parts of the western lands, shall remain the exclusive property of this commonwealth, and concurred with the honorable senate thereon.

A committee was appointed, to consider what measures are necessary to be taken, with respect to the monies in the hands of the late Sheriff Hyde; and report.

Saturday, February 19.

A bill, in addition to the act, providing a

speedy method for doing justice, when, through mistake, executions are levied on real state, not belonging to the debtors. Read the first and second time.

Ordered, that the committee appointed in the case of Sheriff Hyde, also devise the needful measures to be taken, with respect to the monies in the hands of the late Sheriff Greenleaf.

(To be continued.)



## COLLECTION OF PUBLICK ACTS, PAPERS, &c.

### No. I.

*An ACT, supplementary to the act, intituled, "An act making further Provision for the Payment of the Debts of the United States."*

**W**HEREAS no express provision has been made for extending the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," and doubts concerning the same may arise: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.*

[*This Act approved by the President December 27, 1790.*]

### No. II.

*An ACT to provide for the unloading of Ships or Vessels, in cases of Obstruction by Ice.*

**W**HEREAS it sometimes happens, that ships or vessels are obstructed by ice in their passage to the ports of their destination, and it is necessary that provision should be made for unloading such ships or vessels:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a ship or vessel shall be prevented by ice from getting to the port at which her cargo is intended to be delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district, in which such ship or vessel may be so obstructed, to receive the report and entry of any*

such ship or vessel, and with the consent of the naval officer (where there is one) to grant a permit or permits for unloading or landing the goods, wares or merchandize imported in such ship or vessel, at any place within his district, which shall appear to him to be most convenient and proper.

*And be it further enacted, That the report and entry of such ship or vessel, and of her cargo, or any part thereof, and all persons concerned therein, shall be under and subject to the same rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties and provisions, as if the said ship or vessel had arrived at the port of her destination, and had there proceeded to the delivery of her cargo.*

[*This Act approved by the President January 17, 1791.*]

### No. III.

*An ACT to continue an Act, intituled, "an Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations," so far as the same respects the States of Georgia, and Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations.*

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the last session of Congress, intituled, "an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations," shall be continued, and is hereby declared to be in full force, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia, and Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, for the farther term of one year, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress, and no longer.*

[*This Act approved by the President January 10, 1791.*]

### No. IV.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, by an Act passed on the twenty third day of December, in the year

year one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, intituled, "An Act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this State for the seat of the government of the United States," did enact, that the Representatives of the said State, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New York, on the First Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be, and they were thereby authorized and required, on the behalf of the said State, to cede to the Congress of the United States, any district in the said State, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States.

And the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an Act passed on the third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and intituled, "An Act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government," did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of the said State, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of Government of the United States.

And the Congress of the United States by their Act passed the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and intituled, "An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," authorized the President of the United States, to appoint three commissioners to survey under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the River Potowmac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connochoque, which district so to be located and limited, was accepted by the said Act of Congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square, shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to say, running from the Court House of Alexandria in Virginia, due South West half a mile, and thence a due South East course,

till it shall strike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment :

Then beginning the first of the four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek where the said South East course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due North West ten miles : Thence the second line into Maryland, due North East ten miles : Thence the third line due South East ten miles : And thence the fourth line due South West ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known, That all that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the state of Maryland and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the same four lines of experiment which shall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the upper cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due South West, and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the said district accepted by the said Act of Congress, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States ; (hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter contiguous to such part or parts of the present location as is or shall be agreeable to law.)

And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the said Act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment, and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the same, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance ; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

*In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and of the independence of the United States the fiftieth.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

#### No. V.

*Summary of the Estimates referred to in the Secretary of the Treasury's Report to Congress, of the 6th instant.*

#### No. 1. Respecting the Civil List.

*Executive and Judicial Departments.*

COMPENSATIONS to the President, Vice President, Chief Justice and his five Associates, Judges of the several districts, Dols. Cts. and Attorney General,

72,000  
Legislative



*Legislative Department.* Dols. Cts.

Compensations to the Members of Congress, and their Secretary, Clerks, Chaplains, Messengers, Serjeant at Arms, and Door Keepers, estimating the attendance of the whole number for six months, 113,400

*Treasury Department.*

Compensations to the Secretary, his Assistant, Clerks, Messenger and Office Keeper, 8,200  
Compt'r and his Clerks, 8,800  
Treasurer, his Clerks, Messenger and Office Keeper, 4,200  
Auditor and his clerks, 10,600  
Register, and his clerks, 11,550  
Two Office Keepers and Messengers for the Compt'r's, Auditor's, and Register's offices, 400  
Loan Officers of the several Districts, 13,250 57,000

*Department of State.*

Compensations to the Secretary, his Clerks, Office Keeper and Messenger, 6,250

*Department of War.*

Compensations to the Secretary, Clerks, Paymaster, Commissioner, Messenger and Office Keeper, 6,500

*Commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States.*

Compensations to the Commissioners, their Clerks, Messenger and Office Keeper, 11,550

*Government of Western Territory.*

Compensations to the Governors, Secretaries, Judges, &c. of the two Districts, 10,000

*Grant to Baron Stuben.*

His annual allowance, 2,500  
Pensions granted by the late Government, 2,767 73

*Incidental and contingent expenses relative to the Civil List.*

Under his head are included fire wood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, and the other departments. 17,308 80

Total in Dollars, 299,276. 53

No. II. Contains an Estimate of expenses of the Civil List Establishment, for the year 1791, arising from the following objects, viz.

Deficiency in an appropriation heretofore made for building and equipping ten cutters, a sum for building a large boat for each cutter, pay and rations to the Masters and Mariners of the same, &c. ; for expenses towards the safe keeping and prosecution of persons committed for offences against the United States ; for the support, maintenance and repairs of light houses,

beacons, piers, stakes and buoys ; for converting the beacon of Georgia into a light house ; for printing the several descriptions of treasury and loan office certificates prepared in pursuance of an Act making provision for the publick debt ; for making 300 reams at three dollars and an half per ream ; printing 200 reams, at 15 dollars per ream ; pay of two superintendants of the paper mill ; pay of four superintendants of the press ; binding 2000 books, at 50-100ths each ; for a clerk employed in the treasury department, for receiving the certificates from the superintendants, and transmitting them to the several loan offices, and attending to other parts of this business ; for devices and contingent expenses ; for expenses which will attend surveying the tract of the Miami company, and running the lines of division of the tracts of the Ohio and Sciota companies, agreeably to a resolve of 12th August, 1790 ; for the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue : Amounting together to Dollars, 50,756 7

No. III. An Estimate of Money requisite for the Department of War, for the year 1791.

*Stated annual Expenses.*

Pay of the troops, - 74,916  
Subsistence of the troops, - 59,787  
Forage, - 1,032  
Clothing for the troops, - 23,772 80  
Quarter master's department, 25,000  
Hospital department, - 1,635 20  
Four extra surgeons' mates, 4,732 80  
Ordnance department, - 6,303 66  
Contingencies of war department, 5,000

*Extra Expenses.*

Expedition of General Harmar, 100,000  
Annual allowance to invalids, 87,463 60  
Monies due for former services, 556 48  
Amounting to Dollars, 390,199 54

No. IV. General Estimate for the Services of the ensuing year.

Civil List, as per No. 1, 299,276 53  
Additional Expenses, as per No. 2, 50,756 7  
War department, as per No. 3, 390,199 54  
Total Dollars, 740,232 14

*No. VI.*

NET amount of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States from the 1st day of October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790. Dols. Cts.

Newhamphshire,	14,550 101
Massachusetts,	320,430 981
Rhodeiland,	17,075 291
Connecticut,	64,336 201
Newyork,	446,046 381
Newjersey,	4,291 851
Pennsylvania,	472,756 351
Delaware,	9,914 211
Maryland,	206,750 271
Virginia,	214,341 311
North Carolina,	14,340 151
South Carolina,	102,438 621
Georgia,	15,237 641
Amount	1,903,709 481

## No. VII.

Amount of TONNAGE employed in the Trade of the United States, from 1st October 1789, to 30th September 1790.

	Tons.	
Newhampshire, - - -	13,519	
Massachusetts - - -	177,022	
Rhodeisland,* - - -	9,525	54-25
Connecticut, - - -	30,616	79-95
Newwork, - - -	48,274	1-4
Newjersey, - - -	5,514	1-2
Pennsylvania, - - -	50,997	5-12
Delaware, - - -	4,141	3-4
Maryland, - - -	55,430	78-95
Virginia, - - -	43,528	65-95
North Carolina, † - -	29,942	45-95
South Carolina, ‡ - -	17,379	69-95
Georgia, - - -	10,634	33-95
American, - - -	500,526	40-95
Foreign Tonnage, - - -	262,913	57-95
United States and British, -	312	1-2
United States and other Foreign, 338	2-3	

Total, 766,991 16-95  
Dollars, 165,465 93½ Cents.

\* The returns from this State commenced 1st June, 1790.

† From North Carolina, 11th March, 1790.

‡ Returns from S. Carolina for three quarters only received.

## No. VIII.

LETTER from the PRESIDENT of the National Assembly of France, to the PRESIDENT of the United States of America, together with the DECREE of the National Assembly, of June 11, 1790.

Mr. President,

THE National Assembly has worn, during three days, mourning for Benjamin Franklin, your fellow citizen, your friend, and one of the most useful of your coeoperators in the establishment of American Liberty. They charge me to communicate their resolution to the Congress of the United States. In consequence, I have the honour to address to you, Mr. President, the extract from the proceedings of their session of the 11th, which contains the declaration.

The National Assembly have not been stopped in their decree by the consideration that Franklin was a stranger:—Great men are the fathers of universal humanity:—their loss ought to be felt, as a common misfortune, by all the tribes of the great human family; and it belongs, without doubt, to a nation still affected by all the sentiments which accompany the achievement of their liberty, and which owes its enfranchisement essentially to the progress of the public reason, to be the first to give the example of the filial gratitude of the people towards their true benefactors; besides that these ideas, and this example, are so proper to disseminate a happy emulation of patriotism, and thus to extend more and more the empire of reason

Vol. III. Feb. 1791.

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and virtue, which could not fail promptly to determine a body, devoted to the most important legislative combinations; charged with assuring to the French the rights of men, and citizens; it has believed, without doubt, that fruitful and great truths were likewise numbered among the rights of man.

The name of Benjamin Franklin will be immortal in the records of freedom and philosophy: but it is more particularly dear to a country, where, conducted by the most sublime mission, this venerable man knew very soon to acquire an infinite number of friends and admirers, as well by the simplicity and sweetness of his manners, as by the purity of his principles, the extent of his knowledge, and the charms of his mind.

It will be remembered, that every success which he obtained in his important negotiation, was applauded and celebrated (so to express it) all over France, as so many crowns conferred on genius and virtue.

Even then the sentiment of our rights existed in the bottom of our souls. It was easily perceived, that it feelingly mingled in the interest which we took in behalf of America, and in the public vows, which we preferred for your liberty.

At last the hour of the French has arrived:—we love to think, that the citizens of the United States have not regarded with indifference our steps towards liberty. Twenty six millions of men, breaking their chains, and seriously occupied in giving themselves a durable constitution, are not unworthy the esteem of a generous people who have preceded them in that noble career.

We hope, they will learn, with interest, the funeral homage, which we have rendered to the Nestor of America. May this solemn act of fraternal friendship serve more and more to bind the tie, which ought to unite two free nations! May the common enjoyment of liberty shed itself over the whole globe, and become an indissoluble chain of connexion among all the people of the earth! For ought they not to perceive, that they will march more steadfastly and more certainly to their true happiness, in understanding and loving each other, than in being jealous and fighting?

May the Congress of the United States, and the national Assembly of France, be the first to furnish this fine spectacle to the world! and may the individuals of the two nations connect themselves by a mutual affection, worthy of the friendship which unites the two men, at this day most illustrious by their exertions for liberty—WASHINGTON and LA FAYETTE!

Permit me, Mr. President, to offer, on this occasion, my particular homage of esteem and admiration.

I have the honor to be, with respectful consideration, Mr. President, your most humble and most obedient servant,

SIEYES, President.

Paris, 20th June, 1790.

DECREE

DECREE of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,  
of the 11th of June, 1790.

The national assembly decree, that their members shall wear, during three days, mourning for Benjamin Franklin, to commence on Monday next—that the discourse, pronounced on this occasion, be printed; and that the President write to the

American Congress, in the name of the national assembly.

Compared with the original, by us, President and Secretaries of the national assembly, at Paris, 10th June, 1790.

SIEYES, President.

GOURDAU, Sec.

FELIX DE PARDIEU, Sec.

(L. S.)

DUMOUCHE, Sec.

# The GAZETTE.

## SUMMARY of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.

THE following is an effectual cure, even in the most desperate cases, for cattle that have overied themselves among wet clever.

Take an egg, empty the shell, fill it with tar, and throw it, unbroken, down the throat of the creature; though ready to burst, within less than five minutes the swelling will be abated, and the danger entirely over.

The improvement lately made in the *Light* upon St. Agnes, one of the islands of Scilly, is highly spoken of. The light makes a revolution once in a minute, and consequently shows itself like a brilliant star, or flash of lightning, in every direction, once in that period.

Dr. Hill's method of catching wild ducks, as communicated to the Royal Society.

Tie to the end of a long string a piece of fat bacon, two inches long, and half an inch thick, let the other end of the string be fastened to a tree, or a post; then leave it the whole night. The first duck that comes will eat the bacon, and void it again in a few minutes; it will then be gobbled up again by another, after that by a third, and so on, each voiding it soon after the swallowing, and the string continuing fixed to it, and regularly passing thro the guts of the whole covey. There needs only drawing the string to take up the captives.

The door money at the late battle of *Mendoza* and *Humphreys*, two noted boxers, amounted to the trifling sum of 700 pounds. The door money at a Charity Sermon at Doncaster, the subsequent Sabbath, amounted to £4. 5! So much for the rapid progress of the coarse arts!

A letter from London, of a late date, informs that the Hon. Mr. Elliott, is nominated as ambassador from the king of Great-britain, to the United States of America. He is a gentleman of the first family in that country, and is much attached to America, whose credit is rapidly appreciating in all parts of Europe.

The following decision recently took place in the London Court of Chancery.

On the 18th of June, 1761, the Hon. Mr. Boyle left by will the sum of £5400 to be laid out in lands in Yorkshire, out of the rents of which the sum of £90 was to be paid annually to the college of William and Mary in Virginia, as also a farther sum of £45. The city of London were left trustees. The Question was, whether, the donation, as it was given to *British* subjects, ought not to be other ways disposed of, than in remittances to America, which now constituted a foreign kingdom? The learned Judge, declared that all charitable donations ought to be held sacred, and confirmed the college of William and Mary in their rights, as by the will of the testator.

The sea has recently made a considerable encroachment on the East of Bute's estate. Two fields of some acres each have been washed away. It is a question whether this does not agree with the new American theory of magnetick tides.

A Dublin paper mentions that a gentleman has engaged for a wager to spin a finer piece of mullin than ever came from the Eastindies. We hear that a pound of cotton can be spun so as to be worth 30 guineas.

### F R A N C E.

A new order of Knighthood, is said to be forming in France, with a view to overturn the new French Constitution. The star stands in eight points, with four fleurs de lis in the spaces, surmounted with the crown of France. In the centre is a medallion, representing on one side the Marquis de Fairas rising from his tomb; on the other a cross *potence*. There are three ranks of dignity in this order. The cross stars of the first and second differ from that of the third, for instead of the *croix potence*, on the reverse of the medallion, these are the words, "*Alpha and Omega*." The Grand master is at Turin; the Treasurer, M. H. a near relation of Mr. Barentin, late Keeper of the Seals; the Cashier an ancient advocate in Council; and the Secretary in Chief, an abbe of great repute. The ribbon is black. The knights commanders are to wear the Star at the breast; the masters and apprentices at the button holes.

Fresh



Fresh troubles have broken out in the province of Languedoc in France. The people of Montauban, instigated by the Priests, attacked the patrol of the Touraine Regiment. They fired on the soldiers, but luckily without effect. Both the above regiments, and that of Royal Boulogne, were greatly molested by some of the inhabitants from the top of their houses.

The members of the parliament of Toulouse, overcome by the earnest entreaties of their friends, are gone to St. Sebastian in Spain, where they have been politely received.

The value of the possessions of the Clergy in France, is estimated at 180 Millions of pounds Sterling. When these enormous sums are paid into the publick Treasury, and when many savings in the expenditures shall have been made, France will rise in the scale of Europe, as almost a new country, without debts, and without heavy and oppressive taxes.

*Bordeaux, October 25th.* The principal merchants of this place, met last week to deliberate on the means of obtaining redress, concerning the tonnage duty laid by the American Congress on French vessels.

When Mr. de Brienne was Prime Minister of France in 1788, he did not blush to make the following statement,  
To food for his Majesty's dogs, at 8  
sous 6 der. per day, 40,000  
To cash for purchasing young dogs  
through the year, 10,000

Livres, 50,000

The new assignats are to be printed by Didot, who offered to do them for 200,000 Livres. The engraving is to be executed by Gateau; and the King's Image, with the arms of France, to appear in the smallest ones. The paper is to be of Reveillon's manufactory, and the whole expense of printing, will be £. 33,333. 6s. 8d. Sterling.

The Abbey of St. Venant, in Artois, which was valued at five millions of Livres, lately sold for seven.

Late advices from France, mention, that tranquillity is restored in almost all the parts of that kingdom; and that the assignats, or paper money, has risen to par.

#### S P A I N.

The Lieut. Governor of Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast of Africa, has transmitted to the court of Madrid, a most melancholy account of an earthquake, on the 2th, 9th and 10th of September, which entirely overturned the town, and buried in its ruins upwards of 200 officers of the garrison and priests. The Moors who are under the dominion of the Dey of Mascara, took advantage of the calamities of the inhabitants, and attacked them with 4000 men, but they were repulsed by 1200 under command of the Count de L'Union, and the slaughter of the Moors was prodigious.

By dispatches from Madrid, it appears that the new Emperor of Morocco has com-

menced hostilities against the crown of Spain, and laid siege to the important fortress of Ceuta. That he was at the head of 100,000 men, well appointed, and furnished with a heavy artillery. That the Spaniards, on the other hand, confident in the strength of the place, and of reinforcements from the mother country, repel with vigour each attack of the enemy; and inspired by the example of their ancestors, who in 1697, sustained the attacks of the united forces of Morocco, vie with each other in signalizing their conduct or valour.

Ceuta is a sea port on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour and Bishop's See, and is all that remains to Spain of its African dominions. It was taken from the Moors in 1415, by John, King of Portugal, and some time after fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

The King of Spain lately had a fall from his horse, the consequences of which are seriously apprehended.

#### G E R M A N Y.

The negotiations between Prince Potemkin and the Grand Vizir, are entirely broken off, and 70,000 Turks are on their march to attack General Suwarrow.

Prince Potemkin's army, which has passed the summer in a state of defence only, begins now to be in motion, probably with an intention of striking some important stroke in the autumn.

Leopold has published a manifesto, to conciliate the affections of his revolted subjects, wherein he promises, under the guarantee of the three courts, and under the sacred word of an Emperor and a King, to replace their constitution upon the footing it was during the reign of Maria Theresia. He offers a general amnesty, and to bury all that has past in the most profound oblivion, upon condition that the people lay down their arms before the 21st of November, by which time all his army of 36,000 men, will have arrived at their place of destination. This amnesty not to be extended to those who shall prevent the publication of this manifesto: if by the aforesaid term, the insurgents do not retire, and send deputies to the Hague with their submission, his troops are to march forward, as friends to all those peasants and others, who shall not be found in a state of rebellion, but as enemies to all those who shall attempt to obstruct them.

It is confidently reported that the garrison of Namur, has surrendered to the imperialists, and that General Schoenfeld, the commander in chief of the Belgick troops, is taken, together with Vander Eupen and Vander Noot, who it is said will undergo a formal trial.

The imperial troops are momentarily expected at Brussels. The inhabitants are extremely well disposed to receive them. They will find no difficulty in taking possession of the government of the Netherlands.

BELGICK

**BELGICK STATES.**

The town of Namur has lately suffered a melancholy shock, by the blowing up of the powder magazine; it is said that from 300 to 500 persons perished. The loss is computed at 80,000 florins.

*Extract of a letter from Brussels.*

Every one here is convinced that the hope of establishing the independence of the Belgick states, by the assistance of the three powers, has vanished since the appearance of a war in Germany. Flanders, Ghent, and Ostend, are for listening to conciliatory measures; Brabant alone is obstinate.

Mr. Vander Noot set out on the 17th of November, for Namur, escorted by a party of volunteer dragoons; and a few days before, about 3000 Flemish troops had marched towards the same place, to supply military vacancies. The states have been sitting in this town ever since the 9th instant: but the result of their deliberations is not yet known.

An address, signed by Vander Noot, invites all patriots to arms without delay, and to march against the enemy. A corps of artillery, with five pieces of cannon, are marching, some to Dress, others to Areschot, where it is expected the Austrians will make irruptions.

The Congress of Ambassadors, we are informed, is dissolved rather abruptly. The Comte de Merici Argenteau, the imperial minister, had been entreated by the other members of the Congress, to delay the entry of the imperial troops into Brabant for eight days, which he refused to do for as many hours. The ministers of the three allied powers, openly protested against this rash conduct of Mr. de Merici, and the Congress broke up.

**B O H E M I A.**

Mr. Blanchard, the celebrated aeronaut, has lately ascended in a capital balloon, from the neighbourhood of Prague. At the height of about 4000 fathoms from the earth, he observed the body of the sun to

assume the white luminous brightness of a star, which plainly proves that the yellow colour it exhibits to those on the surface of the earth, is wholly owing to the gross particles of the atmosphere. The earth at the same time assumed the appearance of a plain immensely extended, and variegated with light and shade, according as it happened to be more or less covered with woods, lakes or rivers.

**P R U S S I A.**

The Prussian government has lately published a circumstantial relation of the success which has attended the use of earth baths, in restoring persons apparently killed by lightning.

The process is as follows—the person struck must be immediately undressed, laid at length in a bed of soft earth, covered with a layer of three or four inches of earth, and from time to time gently sprinkled with water.

Experience has proved that this process is infallible, and that three hours is a sufficient time to restore animation to those unfortunate persons, to whom the lightning has solely caused a suspension of the pulse.

**P O L A N D.**

The King of Poland is not like his brother of France, passive, inert, and ready to be carried or driven, whithersoever the people please.

When he was told that it was against his interest to permit the election of a successor to the crown of Poland, during his own life, he nobly replied, I love my country better than myself, and I am convinced that such a measure is alone calculated to resist the influence of foreign powers over the councils of the nation, and to counteract the evils which such an influence has always produced; there is therefore no room for hesitation.

The elector of Saxony was unanimously proposed as the successor, and his majesty has approved the choice.

**DOMESTICK CHRONICLE.****MASSACHUSETTS.**

THE American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held their statute meeting in the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, Jan. 26; and at 12 o'clock proceeded to the meeting house in Brattle Square, where a well adapted oration was pronounced by the Hon. John Lowell, Esq; on the death of the Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq; their late president. After the Oration, a collection was made, for the unfortunate Messrs. Jennings and Wheeler, who were wounded while performing military honours at the funeral of Mr. Bowdoin, which amounted to upwards of forty pounds.

*Manufactories.*—In the course of the last year, 1700 bolts of duck, each bolt containing 40 yards, have been manufactured in

Boston. The superiour quality of this duck, to any that is imported, renders the demand for it amazingly great.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Hon. Council, has been pleased to appoint, Thursday the 31st day of March next, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout this Commonwealth.

Tuesday, February 15th, the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court opened in Boston. His Honour Chief Justice Sargent gave an excellent charge to the Grand Jury, and the Rev. Mr. Thacher addressed the Throne of Grace in a well adapted prayer.

*Portland, January 12, 1791.*—Last Monday evening, the Lighthouse on Portland head, at the entrance of this harbour, was lighted.

lighted. The building is built with stone and lime, and is 72 feet high, exclusive of the lantern.

The following directions are given for coming into this harbour. Bring the light to bear N. N. W. then run for it, allowing a small distance on the larboard hand, and when abreast of the same, then run N. by W. This course will give good anchorage from half a mile to one and a half.

A particular survey will soon be taken, the publick will then have the notice of the bearing of the light from the different rocks and shoals, together with directions, how far vessels may stand either E. or W. when beating in.

N. B. No variation is allowed for the compass.

The Militia of Massachusetts consists of 50,000 train band infantry, 1300 cavalry, and 1200 artillery men; add to these 23,000 alarm men, all armed for war, will make a body of 75,000 men.

Two barns, the property of Adonijah Strong, Esq; of Salisbury, were lately burnt down. The whole loss is estimated at £100.

Charlestown lately escaped a second conflagration, only by omitting to lay a stick of wood flat on the hearth. Although very little damage was done, we hope this may prove a warning.

Foreign arrivals at the port of Boston, from January 1790 to January 1791, 60 ships, 7 snows, 159 brigs, 170 schooners, and 59 sloops. Total 455.—800 vessels are supposed to be employed in the coasting trade, over and above this number.

On the evening of the 6th of January, Job Young, travelling westward on foot through Kenebunk, was overtaken by two sailors, knocked down, and robbed of 4 or 5 dollars.

Last Friday, a large new house, belonging to Mr. William Brown at Dover, caught fire, and in a few minutes was entirely consumed.

At the court of sessions in Springfield, William Johnson of Wilbraham, was sentenced to pay a fine of £20, or to be whipped 20 stripes, for destroying 140 apple trees in the orchard of Noah Warrenner.

The census of the inhabitants of Massachusetts amounts to 417,000 persons.

The Sieur Paul Joseph de L'Etombe, his Most Christian Majesty's Consul, at Boston, is elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Hon. Senate has made choice of the Rev. Chandler Robbins of Plymouth, to deliver the election sermon, in May.

We learn from Sandisfield, county of Berkshire, that the dwelling house of Capt. Robbins, of that place, was lately consumed by fire, with all his goods and stock, to the amount of £1200. This scene was rendered peculiarly distressing, by the loss of his hired man, who it is said perished.

Friday, Feb. 11th, being the anniversary of the birth day of our beloved President,

the same was celebrated by a great number of respectable characters, in Boston, and the adjacent towns.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A crow, had been caught by a person in London, and learnt to speak a number of words; having strayed from home, he lit upon the corner of a barn, where a girl was milking beneath. Upon seeing him, he hawled out, *I am coming, I am coming.* The girl, supposing she had seen the old one, scampered off, and reported what she had seen. The elders of a certain religious society assembled, and adjured the crow to depart, who happened to be in the humor of saying, *I'm going, I'm going.* This caused a general shout of joy, but their merriment was considerably damped by his Crowship's declaring *I'll call as I come back;* to avert which, they have ordained, three weeks fasting and prayer.

The Legislature of this state during its late session has raised the salaries of the Supreme Judges, revised the old province laws, and instituted a medical society. It is said that the money in the State Treasury, with the outstanding taxes, will render any requisition for 1791 unnecessary.

Mr. Sullivan, General Sullivan's father, is now living at the advanced age of 105.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The census for Providence is completed. The number of inhabitants is found to be 6380; in 1782 the No. was 4310. Increase 2070.

The body of a new born male infant was discovered in a cellar at the north end of the town. The mother, a mulatto woman, was apprehended and committed to goal.

The amount of duties, arising on merchandise, in the district of Providence, from the 21st of June to the 31st of December 1790, and the duties on tonnage for the same period, neat 22,878 dollars, 90 cents.

Two hundred and twenty six vessels have entered and 227 vessels have been cleared at the custom house, Providence, in the space of six months last past.

One David Comstock of Gloucester, lately murdered a Mr. Ephraim Bacon, by striking repeated blows upon his head with an axe. This melancholy affair happened in consequence of a dispute relative to some wood.

A correspondent, has favoured us, with the total of taxes laid on Great Britain, in the year 1780. The amount is £21,382,249 11 8½. Above one third more than the national debt of the United States.

#### CONNECTICUT.

John Walter and Joseph Edge, of New-london, were drowned a few days past, between this city and Saybrook.

Middletown, Feb. 10th. Edward Reading was committed to prison, for an assault on the body of William Starr, 3d, of this city, wherein he ran a sharp pointed shoe knife into the young man's neck. The wound is not mortal.

The



The following measurements of the United States are made with accuracy.

The river Ohio, is navigable from Fort Pitt to its mouth, which is 1164 miles. The lands on the banks of the Ohio, and between the Alleghany mountains, the Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, contain 233,200 square miles, nearly equal to Great Britain and France, whose contents are 235,237 square miles.

The lands between the Illinois, Lakes Huron and Superior, and Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony, contain 129,030 square miles, nearly equal to Great Britain and Ireland, which are 131,800 square miles.

The lands from St. Anthony's falls to the south line, from the Lake of the Woods to the head of the Mississippi, contain 5300 square miles, which is more than Holland, Flanders and Ireland, which are 47,908 square miles.

The thirteen States of America contain 207,050 square miles, nearly as large as all Germany, Flanders, Holland, and Switzerland, which contain 207,483 square miles.

A few days since, was found in the body of a person in Wallingford, on being opened after death, the Spleen or Milt, so preternaturally enlarged, as to weigh 13lb.

The number of inhabitants in the county of Hartford, amount to 38,129.

Lately a ball at Windham was graced with the presence of thirty young ladies, each of whom was dressed in a Muslin gown, wrought by her own hands.

Newgate prison, in Hartford county, is now in fine order for the reception of Criminals, and twelve Culprits are already there, four of whom are confined for life. The nailing business is carried on in the above cell, with briskness and regularity.

The county of Litchfield contains 38,803 inhabitants, 19,348 Males, 10,040 of 16 years and upwards, 9,308 under sixteen; 18,909 females, 313 free blacks, 233 slaves.

#### NEW YORK.

Mr. Peter Anspach, at No. 803, Water Street, advertises all persons having claims against the late Quarter Master General's Department, for services performed, or supplies furnished since January 1st, 1782, to send them in to him for transmission, examination and payment at the Treasury of the United States.

His Excellency the Governor has communicated to the Legislature a letter from Governor Chittenden, of Vermont, dated January 22d, including a certified copy of an act of that State for paying 30,000 dollars to this State, and fixing the boundary of Vermont.

Mr. James Caldwell of Albany, has lately erected a Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard Mills, upon a very ingenious and novel plan. The Snuff mill, is in such high perfection, that if it goes only 9 months in the year, it will more than supply all the Northern part of America.

A dispensary was lately established in

New York for the relief of the poor and distressed. The following gentlemen are appointed managers. Rev. Drs. Beach, Rogers and Livingston, with nine other respectable characters. Mr. W. Cook, is Secretary.

We hear from Newberg, Ulster county, that last Sunday afternoon a terrible and mournful scene was exhibited there. About two hours after publick worship was ended, the Presbyterian Church, in that place, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few moments the whole edifice was consumed to ashes.

In the late snow storm, the Brig Sally, Capt. Benjamin Keelor, belonging to Stamford, Connecticut, was lost on Eaton's Neck. Every person on board perished.

Mr. Sheldon, an experienced Distiller in Albany, has brought the distilling of Gin to such perfection, that good judges pronounce it equal to the best Hollands.

Arrivals at the port of New York 1790. 127 ships, 260 brigs, 3 snows, 217 schooners, 496 sloops. Total, 1013.

A gentleman, who has made some experiments on the juice of the Maple tree, declares, that by distillation, it yields a liquor not unlike Arrack, and superior in flavour. A tree will produce as many pints of liquor, as pounds of sugar.

The New York Cincinnati have adopted the usual mourning for the space of 21 days, in honour of Major Willys and Lieut. Frothingham.

#### Extract of a Letter from London.

Mr. Payne, the author of Common Sense, a few days past exhibited his new iron bridge before a number of virtuosi. The Bridge consists of one arch of cast Iron, 90 feet in length, and 13 tons weight. Mr. Payne's first proposal was to erect a bridge of 490 feet on the Delaware, but his countrymen pausing on the impracticability of the measure, the above was undertaken as a specimen.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7. Yesterday, at three o'clock, an express arrived at the War Office of the United States, in this city, from the western country.

The following extract from Capt. Zeigler's letter, contains the summary of intelligence.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you, that the settlement called Big Bottom, 20 miles up the Muskingum, from this port, was cut off by the savages the 2d instant. Eleven men and two children have fallen the victims; and three, it is supposed, are prisoners, only two having escaped."

Forty thousand wt. of hops have been imported into the city of Philadelphia this season. This article comes chiefly from the state of Massachusetts, and upwards of 12,000 dollars have been paid by the brewers therefor.

Col. David Humphreys and Col. William Smith, have lately embarked for Europe. It

It is whispered that one of these gentlemen will appear as Ambassador at a foreign court.

Arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, 1790. Ships, 129; snows, 18; brigs, 329; schooners, 264; sloops, 324. Total, 1064.

On Tuesday the 11th of January, the house of Alexander M'Donald, a tenant on Mr. David Hoge's farm, Carlisle county, was consumed by fire, and his two children, wife and niece, perished in the flames.

#### MARYLAND.

Georgetown, December 25. On Thursday morning last, between two and three o'clock, an uncommon noise was heard in the heavens. From what we can learn, it was similar to heavy distant thunder, and continued near a minute. Some reports say that a ball of fire was seen moving with great rapidity from the west, and pursuing an easterly course; and that this meteor occasioned the report, which was not until several minutes after the disappearing of the light. The night was remarkably serene, and not a cloud in view; the noise was heard ten miles.

#### VIRGINIA.

A Richmond paper, of January 15th, says, this morning, about five o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, which lasted about two minutes; it shook the houses so severely, as to occasion many of the inhabitants to get up to see what damage was done.

A Negro man was lately tried at the court house in Fairfax county, Virginia, for killing an overseer. It appearing on the trial that the overseer had been guilty of many barbarous acts towards the Negro, and that the Negro's life was in danger when he committed the fact, he was acquitted.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of this state profess themselves to be alarmed at the secrecy of the senate of the United States, and the silence of their own senators. To prevent these evils in future, they have transmitted several resolves to their senators, against which a part of the members has entered a protest.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter, dated Charleston, Jan. 18.

Villany, too big for an honest man to conceive of, is practising here in the Indent line. No less than £40,000 has been forged by swindlers, who purchase small indents, and by a chymical preparation, erase the sum, and substitute a greater amount in its room.

#### Method of detecting Counterfeits.

Hold the paper between you and the candle, and the part which has been operated upon, will appear as if it had been dyed in oil.

#### GEORGIA.

The legislature have passed sundry resolves on the treaty formed by the United States with the Creek Indians, part of which express great dissatisfaction therewith.

#### VERMONT.

A gentleman from Manchester informs, that on the 15th of January, Patty Savage and Lois Goodrich, were found dead in a newly plastered bed room, into which they had put a pot of lighted charcoal, the steam of which, combined with the dampness of the wall, proved the cause of their deaths.

The noted Daniel Shays is now confined in the jail, in Bennington, for a debt under £10, due to a farmer of Little Creek.

#### WESTERN TERRITORY.

The proprietors of the Ohio purchase, in consequence of the late attack at Big Bottom, have entered into a resolution, requesting the inhabitants of the different settlements in the vicinity to withdraw into the city of Marietta, the better to defend that place against the savages until Congress shall send an efficient army.

The settlement at Marietta consists of about 80 houses. At a place 22 miles up the Muskingum, there are two families settled. On Duck Creek, 4 miles distant, a few families; and at another place 2 miles up the Muskingum 3 grist mills are erected. At Wolf Creek there are 4 families settled, and Grist Mills at work. At Bellpre, 12 miles down the Ohio, from the mouth of the Muskingum, 30 families are settled, all which it is afraid will be cut off, unless they immediately remove to a central situation. Fort Harmar, opposite Marietta, is in a defenceless state, being unprovided with artillery, and but 25 men including officers, in garrison. The whole militia, including civil and military officers, is 287; and many of them without arms.

The navigation of the Ohio has been closed for some time, so that all communication by that channel, is for the present stopped between this country and Kentucke.

At the time Major M. Mullen was engaged with the Indians, a regular soldier attacked with his bayonet; the Indian advanced with his tomahawk. Some time after both were found dead; the Indian had the soldier's bayonet in his body; the soldier fell with the savage's tomahawk in his head.

#### MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Capt. John Gray, to Miss Polly Roberts; Mr. Lewis Carnes, to Miss Martha Greene; John Codman, jun. Esq; to Miss Catharine Amory; Mr. Thomas Brisco, to Miss Sally Rose.—*Bridgewater*, Mr. Jonah Edson, to Miss Susanna Richards; Mr. Caleb Alden, to Miss Sally Hayward; Mr. Ephraim Thomson, to Miss Polly Washburn; Mr. Oliver Allen, to Miss Susanna Whitman.—*Dover*, Rev. Matthew Meriam, to Mrs. Bethiah Evans.—*Milton*, Major Ziba Blake, to Miss Susannah Tucker.—*Reading*, Mr. James Ridgeway, to Miss Catherine Stimpson.—*Springfield*, John Hooker Esq; to Miss Sally Dwight; Mr. Levi Crandall, to Miss Alpha Ladds.—*Salem*, Capt. Samuel Derby, to Miss

Miss Peggy Barton; Capt. Joseph Holman to Miss Sally Peirce.—*Wrentham*, Mr. Daniel Hall, to Miss Catharine Force; Balthuel Boyd, Esq; to Miss Sukey Whiting.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.—*Winchester*, Rev. Ezra Conant, to Miss Sally Alexander.

RHODEISLAND.—Mr. Sylvanus Hopkins to Miss Polly Wanton; Capt. James Perry to Miss Abigail Coggeshall; Mr. Benjamin Billings, to Miss Polly Murphy; Mr. Jesse Eddy, to Miss Sarah Congdon; Mr. Nathaniel Green to Miss A. Arnold.

CONNECTICUT.—Richard Edwards, Esq; attorney at law, of Albany, to Miss Allivisa Griffin, of Windham.

NEWYORK.—*Albany*, K. K. Van Renfellee, Esq; to Miss Sanders.

NEWJERSEY.—Abijah Hammond, Esq; to Miss Catharine Ogden.

MARYLAND.—Mr. John Ridgely, to Miss Polly Emitt.

VIRGINIA.—Hudson Muse, Esq; collector for the port of Rappahannock, to Miss Agnis Nelson.

### DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Mrs. Rebecca Newman, 41; Miss Patty Hewes; Mr. Zebulon Sylvester, 68; Mrs. Sarah Whybut, 37; Mrs. Mary Hodgdon, 58; Mr. Joseph Spear, 70; Mrs. Elizabeth Skillin.—*Brockfield*, Mrs. Sarah Whitcomb, 84; she has left 129 grand children, great grand children, &c.—*Barnstable*, Miss Martha Green, 61.—*Brockline*, Mr. Francis Blanchard, 63.—*Charlestown*, Mrs.

Sarah Thompson, 26; Mr. Stephen Miller, 73.—*Cambridge*, Mrs. Mary Carpenter, 67.—*Concord*, Col. Nathan Barrett, 56; *Dorchester*, Mrs. Eunice Belcher, 76; Mr. Oliver Wiswall, 89.—*Dudley*, Mr. Jacob Chamberlain, 45.—*Martba's Vineyard*, Mr. Joseph Harper, 96; Mrs. Deborah Pease, 94; Mrs. Merriam Merchant, 86.—*Marshallfield*, Mr. Jacob White.—*Roxbury*, Capt. Daniel M'Carthy, 68; Widow Judith Blaney.—*Reading*, Richard Nichols, 67; Mrs. Lydia Hawks, 66.—*Springfield*, Mrs. Eunice Pease, 71; Mr. Earl Bancroft, 35; Widow M. Horton, 67.—*Salem*, Deacon Abraham Gray, 76; Mrs. Abigail Jordan.—*Sterling*, Mrs. Abigail Waldron, 63.—*Stockbridge*, Mrs. Abigail Dwight, 70.—*Tewksbury*, Thomas Kinder, Esq. 91.—*Westchester*, Mr. Tolman.—*Western*, Mrs. Mary Patrick, 51.—*Westminster*, Mr. N. Hatch, 31.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.—*At Exeter*, Mr. D. Gilman.

RHODEISLAND.—Mrs. Sarah Ann Center, 35; Mrs. Phebe Hoppin, 85.—*At East Greenwich*, Capt. Joseph Stafford, 74.

CONNECTICUT.—*At Canaan*, Mr. Joel Deming, killed by the fall of a tree. Mrs. Eliza Ruggles, 86; Mrs. Rebecca Atwater, 30; Mrs. Sarah Murray.

NEWYORK.—*Albany*, Colonel John Lansing.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Hon. Geo. Bryan, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

MARYLAND.—Capt. Joseph Hichborn, of Boston.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, for FEBRUARY, 1791.

D.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.	Weather.
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.		
1	29 93	29 90	29 83	4	19	15	W.	Fair, Cloudy.
2	85	87	30 05	13	5	21	W.	Cloudy, Fair.
3	30 20	30 23	22	4	23	12	W.S.W.	Fair.
4	29 98	29 82	29 99	19	39	29	S. S.W. W.	Snow, Clo. Fair.
5	30 15	30 16	30 08	21	36	31	N.E. E.	Clou. Haz. Clou.
6	29 99	29 90	29 39	33	5	47	SW.	Cloudy, Fair.
7	88	88	83	31	5	40	SW. N.E.	Fair, Clo. Rain.
8	69	73	87	34	26	5	N.	Rain, Hail, Sn. St.
9	30 02	30 09	30 14	11	14	10	N.	Cloudy, Snow.
10	29 93	29 78	29 83	10	19	5	N.W.	Snow, Clou. Fair.
11	95	90	81	6	25	5	SW.	Fair.
12	89	99	30 18	17	5	31	SW. NW.	Fair.
13	30 19	30 05	29 73	8	38	33	NW. S.	Fair, Cloudy,
14	29 30	29 09	44	36	47	23	S. SW. NW.	Fair.
15	76	73	62	7	18	10	NW. SW.	Fair, Hazy.
16	28 95	28 65	28 88	41	40	14	SE. SW. W.	Rain, Cloudy, Fair.
17	29 11	29 18	29 39	—1	6	6	NW. SW. W.	Fair.
18	65	71	94	7	23	19	SW.	Fair.
19	30 01	95	77	19	27	22	SW. W. NE.	Snow.
20	29 71	70	75	19	5	24	N.	Cloudy.
21	88	87	88	11	30	13	W. NW.	Fair, Cloudy.
22	88	90	76	0	35	24	W.	Fair.
23	60	42	46	27	37	31	W.	Snow, Fair.
24	80	76	76	9	20	14	NW. W.	Fair.
25	86	79	49	5	27	24	W. SW.	Fair, Snow.
26	11	28	60	36	5	35	SW. W.	Rain, Fair.
27	95	91	68	16	35	38	W. S.	Fair.
28	28	21	32	43	50	39	S. SW.	St. Rain, Clou.